

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## AMERICAN ACES' NEXT HOP IS FROM PARIS TO LONDON

World Fliers Take Day Off in French Capital Preparatory to Another Leg of Flight

## DINE WITH PERSHING AND OTHER NOTABLES

Plans Being Made in England for Warm Greeting to Airmen on Arrival

PARIS, July 15 (AP)—After 18,000 miles of flying, the United States Army round-the-world fliers today took it easy in Paris and planned to hop off for London early in the morning. The attractions of the city appeared to Lieut. Lowell H. Smith and his world-flying colleagues less advantageous than sleep this morning. A steady stream of callers at the hotel where the American aviators are quartered was disappointed by the announcement that the fliers could not be seen before 11 o'clock. The orders that they left at the desk last night were:

"Don't disturb us before 11 o'clock on any pretext unless the hotel takes fire, and not even then unless the firemen say there is no hope."

Soon after 11 o'clock this morning the entire party, escorted by Maj. Carlyle H. Wash, air military attaché of the American Embassy in Paris; Lieut. Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, United States military attaché at London; and Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes, United States military attaché at Vienna, lunched with Gen. John J. Pershing.

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—With the arrival in Paris and the approaching visit to England of the American army round-the-world fliers, the achievements of the aviators are receiving more attention in the newspapers than at any time since the fliers left America. Much space is devoted in the Paris dispatches to their landing in the French capital.

Arrangements are being made here for a big gathering of prominent air enthusiasts at Croydon Wednesday to welcome the fliers to England. Heads of the Air Ministry, also, are present. The Royal Aerial Club is arranging a banquet in honor of the visitors. Brig.-Gen. Christopher Thomson, Air Minister, and Mr. Trenchard, Air Chief, are expected to attend, together with Frank B. Kellogg, the American Ambassador, and other prominent persons.

LA FOLLETTE FORCES IN CALIFORNIA BEGIN SENATOR'S CAMPAIGN

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The California drive for Robert M. La Follette began in earnest today. The committee of 33 meeting here as representatives of the newly-formed State Farmer-Labor Party, three from each congressional district, immediately will file a petition with Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, to have Mr. La Follette's electors placed on the November ballot. If blocked in this move by a certain state law, appeal will be made to the state Supreme Court. If they fail there, they will run their electors on the qualified Socialist Party ballot.

The committee of 33 repudiates the St. Paul convention and the subsequent action of the executive committee of the National Farmer-Labor Party in withdrawing Duncan McDonald and William Bouck and endorsing William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow as Workers Party presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Twelve members of the California executive committee have been suspended for alleged bias to the Workers Party group. All of which means that the Farmer-Labor Party in California is scrupulously washing its hands of communism and will work solely for the advancement of Mr. La Follette's candidacy. To this end organization has been perfected in the four groups, including the Farmer-Labor Party, the railroad brotherhoods, Socialists, non-partisan leagues and Farmer-Laborites. Two representatives from each group will direct the La Follette campaign in California.

Has the presidential nomination of John W. Davis enhanced the political fortunes of Senator La Follette in the west, the politicians ask. The answer seems at this moment to depend largely upon Mr. Davis himself and upon his success in convincing the west that he is a true Progressive Democrat, that he is not now professionally or sentimentally aligned with "Wall Street" as opponents will represent him to be.

## LAW LECTURE COURSE OPENED IN THE HAGUE

THE HAGUE, July 15.—The Hague Academy of International Law held the opening meeting of its second year at the Peace Palace yesterday. In presence of its curriculum, administrative board and Dr. Loder, president of the World Court, Baron Tatu, a former Petrograd professor, gave a short opening address, after which the lecture courses commenced.

About 100 foreign students are among whom are 15 from the United States and 100 Dutch students are enrolled. The courses will go on uninterruptedly until Sept. 12.

## Free State Government to Release Eamonn de Valera

DUBLIN, July 15.—The release of Eamonn de Valera, Austin Stack, and other political leaders now in prison has been decided upon by the Free State Government. It was learned today. The official announcement will not be made until tomorrow or Thursday.

## WASTE IS CHARGED IN 'GAS' INDUSTRY; CLEAN-UP INVOKED

Head of Marketers' Association Says Refiners Have Repudiated Prorating Agreement

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—That the entire oil industry requires a cleaning, that "stupid, inexcusable, tragic blunders" of one year ago are being repeated, and that many of the larger refiners have repudiated prorating and multiplied refineries to make themselves independent of the theory and practice of prorating were charges made today by L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association.

Mr. Nicholas said the oversupply of refineries, bulk stations, and filling stations is the result of the refusal by men who have made millions in the production of crude oil to accept proration. He stated that these "so-called leaders" seem to be willing that the reputation of oil marketers with the public should be thrown away and "that the price structure to the ultimate consumer should be one of glaring inconsistencies, sufficient to invite state, municipal, automobile, club, and other forms of co-operative competition, if only that can save their highly prized crude-price structure and protect their vast accumulation of crude oil stocks."

Continuing Mr. Nicholas said: "Almost in detail we are repeating this year the stupid, inexcusable, tragic blunders of one year ago. Not in one single detail have we taken advantage of last year's costly experience. The oversupply of refineries, bulk stations, and filling stations is all the result of the refusal by men who have made millions in the production of crude oil, to accept proration."

"Clean house within the industry—it must be done. If the rewards for the successful production of crude oil were not entirely out of line with the risk involved, we would not have so many dangerously spectacular millionaires building refineries, bulk stations, filling stations, and in other diversions which reflect discredit and shame on the industry."

Actually we seem to be engaged in one huge speculation in crude oil. As a result of it, the whole public is a glaring unwholesome scheme to try and evade the law of supply and demand and cannot fail to bring disaster and further public censure and criticism of the industry."

Too many leaders in our industry get caught in a groove of increasing demand and rising prices and succeed despite of themselves. This type of success is all too frequently found lacking in poise, courage, vision, and ability to make sound decisions in times of trial and stress."

Municipal competition is being established everywhere as a result of the industry's failure to adjust itself to the spot markets brought about as a result of the tremendous oversupply. Chicago, according to advisers, is planning several municipal filling stations. Can an industry expect anything else but public suspicion and contempt where it refuses price reduction until after the municipality or their customers have combined to go into business themselves?

This association does not believe that the industry can long survive low prices that are under actual cost, but we do believe that when such a situation does exist, we must provide within the industry an opportunity for the public to buy these low-priced products or the public will provide the machinery for themselves and we will be the losers in every way. Better by far for us to take the punishment that is coming to us for the last several years of crude oil speculation and gambling and then start to build from a sound economic basis instead of continuing our crash-like existence of sticking our heads in the sand while someone plucks our feathers."

## "Gas" Price Collapse in East Seen in Midwest Oversupply

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cut price gasoline, which seems in prospect throughout the east, is the result of great overproduction of crude oil in the midcontinent field, oil experts in New York said today.

For some months past crude production in the midwest has been the largest ever known, with the oil being refined into gasoline more rapidly than the market normally can absorb it. Midcontinent refiners are so overstocked with gasoline, oil men here say, that in many places they are selling it for as low as 9 cents a gallon, a price below production cost.

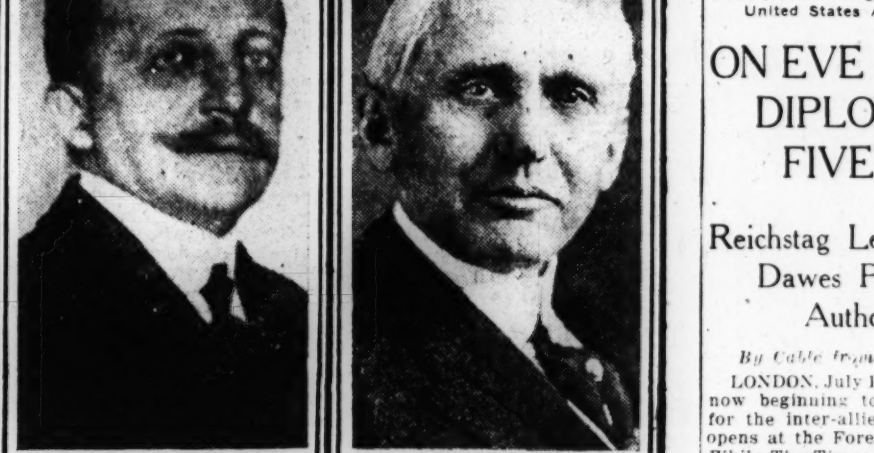
This overproduction, similar to the situation in the California oil fields a year ago, experts say, has brought refiners into a difficult position. Many of them have contracts with crude oil companies, which necessitate their taking over large stocks of crude oil faster than the market will absorb them. They are forced to refine it in quantities that compels them to reduce the selling price of this gasoline now reaching the east and which is

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## Outstanding Figures in the London Conference



Upper, Left to Right: Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister; Marshal Foch, instructed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to London; Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister of France. Lower, Left to Right: Georges Theunis, Belgian Prime Minister; Frank B. Kellogg, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James.



Wide World Photo. Harris & Ewing.

## WARREN TO RESIGN HIS MEXICAN POST

Duty Performed, and Cordial Feeling Now Exists Between Two Countries, He Says

MEXICO CITY, July 15 (AP)—Charles B. Warren, American Ambassador to Mexico, has issued a statement announcing his intention to resign. His statement follows: "I am returning to the United States to resign as Ambassador, as the task I came to help is concluded. My mission really commenced last year, when I came to Mexico as head of



CHARLES B. WARREN

the American mission to negotiate a basis for the resumption of diplomatic relations, after which general and special claims conventions were signed.

Of course there will be no surprise at my resignation, because it was understood that I came to arrive at a basis for a good understanding between Mexico and the United States, and not to serve as Ambassador when that task was completed. I feel that the work is done and that the agencies created to adjust the claims of citizens of both countries will succeed in their part of the work.

I will leave July 22, resigning the ambassadorship after conferences with President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes. I leave knowing that the present relations between Mexico and the United States are friendly and cordial, and both peoples desiring justice in their relations."

## JUDICIAL COMMITTEE TO DEBATE QUESTION OF IRISH BOUNDARY

LONDON, July 15.—Sir Adrian Knox has now arrived here, and a special judicial committee of the Privy Council to which he has been added is to advise the British Government on the Irish boundary disputes; will hold its meetings here next week.

## ON EVE OF LONDON CONFERENCE DIPLOMATISTS ARE HOPEFUL; FIVE PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

Reichstag Legislation, Economic Evacuation, Operating Dawes Plan, Possibility of Reich Default and Authority to Interpret Report, Chief Points

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15.—The delegates are now beginning to pour into London for the inter-allied conference which opens at the Foreign Office tomorrow. While The Times speaks of the "anxious hope" with which the conference's prospects are generally regarded in the country, the feeling in diplomatic circles here is gradually growing more confident about the outcome. As a prominent British diplomatist put it, in conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative: "The difficulty is not so much in the individual questions to be tackled, for taken singly not one is insoluble. It is the linking up of the solutions of a dozen or so intricate problems in such a way that they will stand together as a harmonious, workable whole."

The problems to which he referred, the Monitor representative finds in diplomatic circles are grouped under five main heads. In the first place, as the German Reichstag has not yet passed the legislation authorizing the new bank of issue, the new national railway company and the new industrial debentures, the London conference will have the task of deciding on whom shall devolve the duty of declaring this legislation meets allied approval—whether or no, in other words, this shall be within the province of the Reparation Commission.

The second point involves the question of the economic evacuation of the Ruhr district and the Rhineland by the Allies, so as to bring the situation in line with the Dawes report. Here several points are held to arise. For instance, to what extent and how can the railways now under the control of a Franco-Belgian régime in the Ruhr and the Rhineland be transferred back to German management.

What steps are needed to give back control of the customs to Germany, how can all this be done without endangering the safety of the French soldiers who will still be occupying these regions?

Again the Germans want these measures to be taken at a fixed date after Germany has done its part in implementing the report, while the French hold the Reparations Commission should fix the date, but not until it is satisfied with German action. The British lean toward the German view and it will be necessary to reconcile these two opinions.

The third heading—how the Dawes plan shall be brought into operation—involved the still-debated question of whether Germany is to be invited to participate in the London conference during its later stages.

There is, however, the common proposal that the plan should be declared in operation by the Reparations Commission as such as Germany, on the one hand, and the allies, on the other, take the necessary steps to enable the plan to be carried out.

Group 4—the possibility of future German default—brings up two main difficulties, who is to decide what constitutes default and that is to be done if Germany is ever declared to have voluntarily defaulted. Regarding this the British have now withdrawn the proposal for a new body to take this decision and has accepted the French

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## BILL WOULD OUST DRY LAW VIOLATOR FROM HIGH OFFICE

Blanton Demands Impeachment and Removal From Government Service of All Guilty

## CHURCHES OF NATION BACK TEXAN'S MOVE

President Insists on Obedience to Act but Believes Few Officials Are Violators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Legislation making it cause for impeachment and removal from office and dishonorable discharge from the government service of any public official found guilty of violating the prohibition laws will be sought by advocates of law and order, when Congress reconvenes in December. A bill to achieve this purpose has been introduced by Thomas I. Blanton (D), Representative from Texas.

Pending the opening of Congress, a movement has been launched by civic organizations, including the Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Anti-Saloon League of America, to obtain strong public sentiment against the appointment or retention in office of known violators of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The measure introduced by Mr. Blanton reads as follows:

Whereas, every executive officer, member of judiciary, Senator, Representative in Congress, officer and enlisted man in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and employee of the Government of the United States, has taken the oath that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic, and that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and

Whereas, the said Constitution of the United States provides that "The magistracy shall be independent of any executive, legislative, or judicial power, and shall be subject to impeachment and removal from office by Congress, and it shall be cause for dishonorable discharge from the service of any executive officer, member of the judiciary, Senator, Representative in Congress, officer and enlisted man in the army, navy and marine corps, or any employee of the United States Government, to violate the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States or laws passed in enforcement thereof;

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said: "Should Be Ousted"

Public officials who violate the Constitution and the laws they have sworn to enforce should be ousted. We have secured legislation to remove such officials from the Government. As a result of this legislation, under that law there are many state and federal officials in federal prisons today.

The time has come when men in public life must make their private lives square with their official duties. We have secured legislation to remove such officials from the Government. As a result of this legislation, under that law there are many state and federal officials in federal prisons today.

The Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia has sent an appeal to President Coolidge, to "issue an emphatic order to all office-holders to fulfill their sworn obligations to the law upon penalty of being immediately removed from office for disloyalty to the Government."

The appeal to the President, in part, said:

The 7,000,000 majority given the present Administration four years ago was largely due to the vote of the Christian people of this country, believing that you were in sympathy with the cause and would lend every possible effort to make the Nation sober."

The people who elected you expect you to take this action. Any deviation from this course will seem to them a betrayal of their trust. Clear thinking people will support only high and noble standard-bearers who represent true principles through execution of the mandate of the Nation.

Meanwhile Philadelphia Federation of Churches has adopted seven points for the successful enforcement of prohibition in this State, and this platform is now being submitted to civic organizations. It is intended to present them to George W. Pepper, Senator from Pennsylvania, with a request

## World News in Brief

Ludwigshafen, Germany (AP)—The crops of E. Ziensen, an extensive land owner near here, did not pay very well last year, so Ziensen flooded the fields in the fall and this year has been raising fish and doing so well financially that he is planning to extend his home made lakes.

Ziensen has about 1000 lowland acres under water. German carp have done particularly well in the flooded fields, and this year Ziensen expects to gather about 80 tons of fish.

Southampton (AP)—Successful tests have occurred with a new air-marine bomber built for the Spanish Government by an aircraft firm here. The plane easily "took off" as well as came to anchor on rough water. Pilot, gunner and observer are accommodated in the forward portion of the hull, and the bombs are carried in the hull.

Washington—The Republican national campaign will get under way Aug. 14, when President Coolidge will be notified formally of his nomination as will accept in an address to be broadcast throughout the country.

New York—Narcotics valued at more than \$1,000,000 were seized and nine members of the crew, including the captain of the Italia-America liner Duflo, were taken into custody following a raid on the vessel here.

River Head, L. I.—Requests of \$5000 each to Yale University and Hamilton College and legacies bestowed on faithful employees and friends of the family were made public with the filing for probate of the will of the late Mrs. Helen H. Wetmore.

Ottawa—In a bill providing for the disposal of \$2,256,000, Canada's share of army canteen profits, the House of Commons yesterday voted \$50,000 to the American Red Cross. This is to be used for the assistance of former members of the Canadian expeditionary force now living in the United States.

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that he place it before the highest federal authority for immediate consideration. The points follow:

1. Require the Federal Government to place one man in supreme command of prohibition enforcement in Pennsylvania, leaving the question of when general agents can come into the State to be decided by the director and the prohibition commissioner when newspaper reports indicate their necessity.
2. Require the intelligence unit to survey the prohibition staff in Pennsylvania and to make the all cases disclosed by such investigation so that the status of each agent may be established in the public mind.
3. Require all permits issued for the release of any intoxicating liquor or the production of malt liquors to be available to newspaper reporters and all agencies before they are actually delivered to the permittees.
4. Require the immediate prosecution and publication of all agents' addresses against whom charges have been brought, and the weekly price list for wine, whiskey, beer, pure alcohol and denatured alcohol.
5. Require immediate publicity of all permit revoked or annulled.
6. Require federal authorities to sit around the table with representatives of Pennsylvania's civic organizations for the purpose of establishing coordinated activities.

## COURT DISMISSES TAYLOR CLAIMS

Appeal for Injunction Against Board of Directors of Mother Church Lost

In the United States District Court for Massachusetts, Judge James A. Lowell yesterday dismissed the actions of William H. Taylor and Nellie G. Taylor of New York City against The Christian Science Board of Directors, by which Mr. and Mrs. Taylor sued for injunctions to prevent the Directors from hearing complaints against them as members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. These complaints are to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are following and supporting Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson of New York City, a former member of The Mother Church, whose teachings and practices were in 1909 found by its Directors to be contrary to Christian Science.

After Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were notified of the complaints, they sent to the Directors a series of demands and objections by which they questioned the sufficiency of the admonitions, the complaints, the notices of hearing, and the entire proceedings. During this correspondence, they also brought suits alleging the same grounds or reasons. Immediately before the hearing of yesterday, they also amended their bills of complaint by charging that the Directors were acting in bad faith.

In dismissing the actions brought by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Judge Lowell observed that the United States District Court is one of limited jurisdiction; that it has no jurisdiction of these cases unless membership in The Mother Church has a pecuniary value, but that church membership is not capable of being reduced to a pecuniary standard of value. Accordingly, the actions were dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Until recently, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York City, by whose trustees they were found to be adherents of Mrs. Stetson.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Reading "Contemporary Short Stories" by Professor Copeland, Harvard University. New Lecture Hall 8.

Theaters

Copley—"Candida," 8:20.

Kelby—"Vaudeville," 8:30.

Tremont—"In the Name of the Law," 8:30.

Wibaux—"By a Baiter in 'The Dream Girl,'" 8:30.

Photoplays

Park—"Secrets," 2:20, 8:20.

State—"The Arab," 8:30.

Capitol—"The Enchanted Cottage," 8:30.

Exeter—"Scaramouche."

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Annual outing, Boston Kiwanis Club, at Wardhurst on Newburyport Turnpike, 2 p. m.

Automobile trip to the Blue Hills, The Durant, Inc., 8:30 p. m.

Lecture-story, "The Story of Thor's Mighty Hammer," Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, 8 p. m.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

**TOMORROW**

WNAC, The Standard Stores, Boston, Mass. (875 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club talks. "Cake Walk" by Martha Lee of Boston American; "A Trip to Narragansett Bay," Jean Sargent.

1:05 p. m.—Shawmut National Orchestra.

4:15 p. m.—Incidental music from Loew's State Theater.

4:30 p. m.—Shawmut National Orchestra.

6 p. m.—Children's half-hour; stories and music, Mrs. William H. Stewart.

6:30 p. m.—WNAC, "The Story of Thor's Mighty Hammer," Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, 8 p. m.

8 p. m.—From Shubert Theater, Rufus R. LeMayre and Richard W. Kraker, in association with John Nicholas, present Elizabeth Hines in the new musical comedy, "Marjorie," with Andrew Tombs, Richard Gallagher, Roy Royton, and a superb cast. Story by Fred Thompson and Clifford Grey, with additional dialogue by Harold Atteridge. Music by Herbert Stothart, Philip Calkin, and Stephen Jones. Entire production produced under supervision of Rufus R. LeMayre. Orchestra under the direction of John L. McManus.

WOL, American Radio & Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (360 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Musical. Popular songs. Don Ramsey at the piano.

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## LEAGUE AND COURT DECLARED SUCCESS; MANDATE INDORSED

Chicago Institute Speakers Laud Covenant's Results—See German Membership Soon

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 15.—The League of Nations and the World Court were pictured by the three foreign lecturers during their third weekly conference under the auspices of the Institute of International Politics at the University of Chicago last night as practical, established and already successful agencies to promote intercourse between states.

Sir Valentine Chirol, eminent English authority on international questions, Dr. Charles de Visser, legal adviser to the Belgian Government, and Dr. Herbert Kraus, professor of international law at Königsberg University, all answered favorably to the League, questions raised concerning its effectiveness after its first years of trial. Limitations of power and lack of authority on the part of the League machinery were admitted, but accomplishments have fully justified the organization, the men agreed.

The practical question of whether or not the Permanent Court of International Justice could have dealt with the controversy between Japan and the United States over the immigration restriction, had America been a member of the tribunal, was raised and answered in the affirmative by Dr. de Visser.

He explained, however, that in view of the fact that the gentlemen's agreement between Japan and the United States was purely an executive pact, not confirmed by the Senate as required by the Constitution for all treaties, the matter might not have been judged one of a strictly legal nature that could come before the Court.

## World Court's Jurisdiction

Although the World Court cannot enter into the field of domestic politics, he pointed out that when a nation, through a treaty, recognizes the international aspect of a domestic question, then the Court can assume jurisdiction. He expressed the opinion that the occupation of the Ruhr could have come before the World Court—had its legality come up for decision.

Dr. de Visser declared that in his opinion the Court should have compulsory jurisdiction over all international questions of a legal nature, such as interpretation of treaties. A number of countries, although none of the big powers is included, already have granted this authority, he explained. Gradual codification of international law, in his opinion, will bring a more general acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction in questions of importance.

Dr. Kraus advised that Germany in the Wimbledon case, involving German rights, had accepted the jurisdiction of the Court and had accepted its decision willingly, although it was adverse to her interests. This was pointed to as demonstrating the confidence that the body already has won in Europe.

Much of the discussion centered about the question whether the League Covenant assures publicity for treaties. Dr. de Visser explained that all treaties, as now provided, must be so regarded by the Secretary-General of the League and published. This provision, he said, has proved very practical and useful and of marked educational value. The one weakness, he declared, is that the sanctions provided are not effective. The only sanction under article 18 is that treaties not submitted to the League are not considered binding, a matter of little weight and ineffectual.

## "Secret Treaties"

Questioned concerning defensive agreements reached between France and Czechoslovakia and Poland, and other European defensive treaties, both Dr. de Visser and Sir Valentine explained that the treaties themselves have been published, but that "technical agreements" affecting provisions for carrying out these treaties of necessity are kept secret. These technical agreements, which Dr. Kraus called "secret treaties," Dr. de Visser said are not binding and consequently need not be regarded by the League and never could be published.

This led to a discussion of open diplomacy. Sir Valentine declared it was "out of the question" to make diplomatic negotiations public, causing an impossible situation for successful consideration of international questions. He explained:

What is possible is to see that results of negotiations must be made public so that the final treaty provisions are known. While negotiations are going on, parliaments and newspapers may guide their governments.

Dr. Kraus declared that in the negotiations between Germany and Russia open diplomacy had been resorted to and proved unsuccessful because of the Russian effort to conduct the negotiations for propaganda purposes. Germany, Turkey and Russia are all possible entrants into the League before very long, the speakers said. Dr. Kraus said that there was no doubt about the desire of the German people for representation, although they might object to entry if denied representation on the League Council. He

declared that he had a feeling that the Germans would be members of the League in another year.

## Russia and the League

Sir Valentine advised that he saw no reason why Turkey should not become a member if she desired to do so and would assume international obligations required. He explained that the Turks in the Lausanne Treaty were ready to answer mooted questions to the League whenever her interests were likely to be jeopardized. Russia likewise might become a League member, he said, when she can realize her international obligations, stop trying to spread propaganda for world revolution, and meet some of her past debts. It was his opinion that so long as Russia keeps her present methods of international propagandizing, she would not be admitted to the League. There is no fundamental objection to the Russian Government, so far as its form is concerned, but there is to its dealings, he said.

Question was raised whether the League of Nations was merely a debating society or whether it is to be considered a superstate. Dr. de Visser said it was neither, but was seeking to relieve the crowding of common highways by private cars and trucks. The addition of these huge buses, wide of beam and heavily built, is said to further complicate the problem.

At the present time, both Dr. de Visser and Sir Valentine said that the League is very much alive in replying to a question whether or not it is now extinct to all intents and purposes. They explained that the governments of both France and England are more favorable than ever to the Covenant, and expressed confidence in its future. Sir Valentine said that during the term of its existence the League had accomplished all that could have been expected of it and had fully justified its existence as well as assuring its future.

## Mandates Held "Progress"

Referring to the controversy that raged in the United States over Article X of the League Covenant, Dr. de Visser explained that that article provided in no way for military guarantees and was not ever the fundamental section dealing with sanctions. Section XVI, he said, was the principal part of the Covenant having to do with sanctions to enforce the League decisions and this provided only weak economic sanctions, involving no obligatory military provision. Military force is only a voluntary provision, he advised.

In an afternoon lecture, Sir Valentine Chirol had discussed the system of mandates established by the Treaty of Versailles. He said:

Even with its obvious imperfections, the mandatory system, developed at the close of the World War for the disposal of former enemy territory is a progressive stage in the evolution of the law of nations. For the first time in history, at the end of a great war, the conquerors not only forewent the right of annexation which they formerly would have claimed as a matter of course, but agreed to assume for these territories the responsibilities of trusteeship under the supervision of an independent authority, the League of Nations.

The mandatory system, the speaker proposed by President Wilson, is seen at its best in Iraq, formerly Mesopotamia. This mandate is held by Great Britain, under an Arab king. Fossil Iraq already possesses its own national government, responsible to a national assembly and provision had already been made for the eventual withdrawal of British forces. Except for the controversy with Turkey over the Province of Mosul with its tremendous resources in oil, the mandate has run its course smoothly and easily.

The French mandate over Syria and that of England over Palestine, he pointed out, have not proved so successful. This he explained to be due in part to the long desire of the Arab population for a great Arab kingdom, and in part to the difficulties caused by the Zionist policy of England. Nevertheless, this is a long step forward from the old method of outright annexation and the milder system of protectorates. Sir Valentine added:

National holding mandates have to discharge their responsibilities to their own cost and without any definite benefit to themselves. Under the Covenant of the League there even seems to be no provision for many of them to lay down their mandate if they find its burden excessive.

## ROAD CONGESTION CONFRONTS STATE

Public Works Commission Calls Hearing to Discuss Traffic Problem

Traffic congestion, which is growing more acute on Massachusetts highways with the increase in automobiles and motor buses, is to be the subject of a hearing to be held in September by the State Public Works Commission to determine a "just and reasonable control" authorized by an act passed by the last Legislature, which becomes operative at that time. The development of bus lines running between terminals separated by more than the limits of a city has accentuated the problem of congestion on the main arteries of vehicular traffic in Massachusetts, and in other states as well. In addition to building wider and better roads, state and municipal traffic engineers are already seeking to relieve the crowding of common highways by private cars and trucks. The addition of these huge buses, wide of beam and heavily built, is said to further complicate the problem.

At the motor bus and so-called jitney to their present proportions is thought to be an offshoot of the movement toward the motor truck as a supplement and competitor for the railroads. In many cases the buses running long distances take away business from the railroads, and the railroads in question would ordinarily receive. When these buses first began to appear, the railroads protested vigorously, but now it develops that they are turning to buses to round out their own service and to compete with the other bus lines. Several street railway lines running between Boston and Worcester, while the Pendleton & Boston, under an Arab king. Fossil Iraq already possesses its own national government, responsible to a national assembly and provision had already been made for the eventual withdrawal of British forces. Except for the controversy with Turkey over the Province of Mosul with its tremendous resources in oil, the mandate has run its course smoothly and easily.

The problem to be dealt with at the hearings next September by the Public Works Commission presents several aspects such as the fixing of rates with respect to the physical capacity of the highways to carry traffic; the establishment of the maximum weight of loads per vehicle and per inch of tire in contact with the surface of the road; the maximum weight of loads; and the regulation of the rate of speed for vehicles.

Under the present laws a company has a valid right to run its buses over state roads, provided that they can get licenses from the various towns through which they run. Unless the company happens at the same time to be a railway company, it need not apply to the state for a license or come under its supervision in the least, except when one or more of the towns refuse to grant a license.

Road building is slow and expensive and the authorities point out that construction follows rather than precedes

traffic. However, recently the use of automobiles has increased so rapidly that highways are bound to be inadequate. Not only has the nature of the traffic changed so that the type of road construction has had to change but experiment has been necessary to find the most durable road. So far main routes have required most of the money and attention available. The acuteness of the problem, which is only aggravated by the buses, is forcing the engineers to more diligent study to find outlets for the flow of traffic rather than restriction.

Widening of the present roads that are suitable for automobile traffic and the rebuilding of highways that are available but unused because of poor condition are conceded to be the eventual and only satisfactory solution since these projects require millions of dollars which must come proportionately from the traffic which benefits therefrom.

## BALLOTS SCANNED IN MAINE PRIMARY

Brewster Files Fraud Charges With Governor Before Examination Begins

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15 (Special).—The Governor and Council today started examination of the 27,000 ballots cast in the State primary election June 18 for the Republican nomination for Governor. This examination was undertaken at the petition of State Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, defeated for the Republican nomination for Governor by Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, president of the State Senate, by a plurality of 320 votes, according to the official returns.

## REDMOND CO. BOOKS DECLARED BURNED

In frequent deliveries of stock to G. P. Redmond & Co., Inc., by New York brokers with whom the company dealt was testified to this morning at the trial in the Federal District Court of G. F. Redmond, formerly owner and treasurer of the concern, who is charged with conspiracy and use of the mails to defraud. The witness was William M. Connell Jr., who for more than two years was in charge of the Redmond firm's "in-and-out sheets" and its brokers' ledgers.

These books could not be found by the receivers of the Redmond company. James S. Lamont, former president of the now defunct brokerage house, claims that they were burnt by him at his house at Natick. Mr. Connell described the purpose of these records, saying that they showed payments by Redmond & Company to the brokers and deliveries of stock by the brokers to Redmond. They were kept, he said, by checking the confirmations sent from New York against the records sent up from the order department of the office.

The witness gave, to the best of his recollection, the number of deliveries made by prominent brokers to Redmond & Co. Not more than 10 or 12 deliveries were made by Williams & Co. in the four months that Redmond kept an open account with the concern, he declared. Other New York firms from which deliveries, according to Mr. Connell, were "not very frequent" included Nelson & Co., Simmons & Co., Murray & Co., Inc., and James & Co.

James S. Lamont was recalled to stand this morning as a witness for the Government, and was interrogated regarding policies of the firm while conducting business. He testified that no corresponding buy and sell orders were ever recorded so as to balance orders and declared that the business of the Redmond company was legitimate in every way. He did not know whether the New York brokers with whom he dealt were real persons or not, with the exception of Simmons. He thought that the deliveries from these houses were reasonably frequent and said that sheets of record came from Williams & Co. every morning through the mails.

## GASOLINE PRICE CUT A CENT IN BOSTON

A cut of 1 cent a gallon in the price of gasoline, making the filling station price 21½ cents a gallon, was announced today by the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Jenney Manufacturing Company, and the Gulf Refining Company for their New England territories. The new tank wagon price will be 19 cents a gallon. Other distributors in this district will cut their prices to conform, oil men think it probable.

## SECOND week of the great Lock- hart Sale which closes Saturday, July 19, at 1 o'clock.

John A. Roberts & Co.  
"Utica's Greatest Store"  
UTICA, NEW YORK

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday; gentle variable winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; gentle variable winds.

Northern New England: Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday; gentle west winds.

High Tides at Boston  
Tuesday 10:15 p. m.; Wednesday 10:55 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

## Catherine Gannon

INCORPORATED  
Boylston St. and Mass. Ave., Boston

Delicious Cream Chicken and Waffles  
AFTERNOON TEA  
CHOICES OF CONFECTIONS

## Yellowstone Park

Round Trip  
Only \$11.86  
from Boston  
Park Opens June 30  
Write or Phone  
C. E. Foster,  
G. A. P. D.,  
217 Old South Bldg.,  
Boston, Mass.  
Phone Congress 5435

## Women's and Misses'

## Apparel for Summer Hours

Expressing Fashion's Newest Whims  
Summer styles of delightful naivete and pert vivacity. Piquant modes which are distinctive and wholly different from those found in the ordinary shops. Ready for week-end trips, for prospective vacations and for all-around town and country wear.

## B. SIEGEL & CO.

GRAND WOODWARD & STATE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
No connection with any other store.

## ON EVE OF LONDON CONFERENCE DIPLOMATISTS ARE HOPEFUL; FIVE PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

(Continued from Page 1)

idea of the Reparation Commission with the addition of an American representative, if obtainable.

## French Waive Proposal

The French, for their part, have agreed to waive their proposal that definite sanctions shall be elaborated beforehand. It has also been suggested, however, that instead of cooperation by an American on the Reparations Commission, a new expert committee, including an American member, should be appointed by the commission to decide all questions of detail.

A decisive factor in this matter is expected to be the financial opinion regarding the security for the £40,000,000 loan contemplated under the Dawes plan. Finally as to what authority shall interpret the report, the choice here appears to be between the World's Court at The Hague, the financial committee of the League of Nations and

the Reparations Commission, but the position taken up by the various governments is somewhat vague. Side by side with the main discussion are the experts' deliberations on French security and territorial directly, but Ramsay MacDonald reiterated in the House of Commons last night that the conference itself is to be rigidly confined to the direct issue of the Dawes report.

## SIMPSON'S

Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto

Merchandising, at all times choice and desirable; Service that seeks your convenience and satisfaction; Prices that afford you daily opportunities of economy.

The SIMPSON Company Limited  
Mail Orders Filled  
TORONTO  
Write for Catalogue

## Owen - Elmes, LIMITED

THE HANAN STORE  
89 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

The extensive patronage enjoyed by this store is the result of careful attention to quality and style and a sincere desire to give honest service to women and men in the selection of their footwear.

## Some Canadian Institutions

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Vancouver Daily Province

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

"The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## The Tribune

WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## The Edmonton Journal

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## Southam Press

LIMITED  
19 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

## The Spectator

Established 1848  
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Rimington" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being one of the oldest and the most important industrial and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## Southam Press

Limited  
At 128 BLUERY STREET, MONTREAL

Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.



## BRITISH HOUSING BILL AMENDMENTS MAY TRANSFORM IT

Whole Scope of the Measure May Be Altered by Propositions of Friends and Opponents

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 15.—Transformation threatens the British Labor Government's housing bill, which comes up in committee in the House of Commons here tomorrow and Thursday. The basic intention of this great constructive Labor measure is to remedy the admittedly grave housing shortage in Britain. It proposes to do this by supplying small houses to workers at low rents at the expense of the state. Neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives are prepared to incur the odium of the rejection of so popular a scheme. Both branches of the Opposition have decided, therefore, to allow it to pass, with only such amendments as shall improve its nature.

These amendments are now up for discussion, but they prove to change the whole scope of the measure. One goes away at one stroke with the compulsory low rents for state houses, which is the basis of the entire scheme. Another amendment is to enable subsidized houses to be sold to their occupants, and it also is expected to pass, as it makes for thrift. It strikes, nevertheless, at the root of the Labor Government's proposals, which the Opposition claims would have housed 12,000,000 voters in state-built houses at rents largely paid by the general taxpayer.

Another amendment is to make the payment of a state subsidy dependent upon the cost of the construction not rising greatly above the present level. This is likely to be even more far-reaching, for construction cost is already rising rapidly. It has grown since the scheme was announced from £386 to £450 each for the commonest type of structure proposed, and this is not all. Half a million building operatives struck work 10 days ago for higher wages, and have since materially enhanced the demands for which they then walked out.

Tomorrow Sir Kingsley Wood, for the Conservatives, is to ask in the House of Commons whether the Government have considered the possibility of those local bodies who have already conceded the payment of an extra penny hourly with a guaranteed week to this labor to keep house-building operations going. In this connection it is pointed out that the wages concession must further handicap the Government's housing scheme. The amendment restricting the cost allowable is liable, therefore, to cut down the scale of the whole housing scheme to a fraction of its original dimensions. It is so reasonable, however, that the Government, it is thought, can hardly invite a general election upon it.

The situation is complicated by the fact that neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals want a general election at present. The threat of such an election is, therefore, to be held over their heads, and this week's debates are to show whether the action may prove. If the threat prevails, it may saddle Britain with a housing scheme of which only a minority of the House of Commons approves. If the threat fails, Labor may see its chief proposals for social betterment so changed as to lose the main features for which they were introduced. The third possibility is an appeal to the electorate upon the entire housing question.

## Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
London, July 15.—The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:  
Mr. and Mrs. Colby, Boston.  
Mr. and Mrs. Silverton, Hollywood.  
Mrs. Haskell, Pasadena, Calif.  
Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Clayton.  
Mr. Kleming, St. Louis.  
Mr. and Mrs. Burbach, Missouri.  
Mr. and Mrs. Aukman, Chicago.  
H. Sheridan Bickers, Los Angeles.  
Miss Newman, Topeka, Kansas.  
Mrs. Pray, Cambridge, Mass.  
Mrs. Flint, Cambridge, Mass.  
F. and R. Flint, Detroit, Mich.  
O. Henderson, Providence, R. I.  
Miss Gilbert, Canada.  
Miss Thiesink, The Hague.  
W. Magill, Dublin.  
The Rev. D. Walters, Ireland.  
Mrs. Woodcock, Swansea, Wales.  
Mr. Jones, Swansea, Wales.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Edinburgh.  
Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Edinburgh.  
Mr. and Mrs. Vasey, Leeds.  
Mrs. Mangle, Leeds.  
E. and M. Rockliffe, Leeds.  
F. Manley, Plymouth.  
S. T. Rushton, Sheffield.  
Mrs. Lynch, Sheffield.  
Mrs. Frattin, Bristol.  
A. Gillson, Ipswich.  
Mrs. Evans, Birkenhead.  
Miss Taylor, Watford.  
R. Lee, Somerset.  
Among the visitors to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in London yesterday were the following:  
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Tomlinson, Boston.  
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rose, Boston.  
Mrs. Delaitre, Kansas City.  
Miss and Mrs. Graham Peck, Kansas City.  
Miss Dorr, New York.  
Mrs. Sack, Providence.

## Travel Much?

Then send for a free illustrated folder, describing our 70 different annual publications, selling from 50¢ to \$10.00 a copy.  
Among them will be found one which is just what you need as a travel reference work—which will answer your EVERY question and which will tell you when, how, and where to make your NEXT trip pay dividends in pleasure and profit. Address  
American Travel & Hotel Directory Co.  
2315-2322 Harvard Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

## DE RIVERA VISITS FIGHTING FRONT

Plan Drafted for Establishment of Strong Bases to Replace Many Small Posts

By Special Cable  
MADRID, July 15.—With General Primo de Rivera, chief of the military Directorate, away on his long-announced visit to the fighting zone in Spanish Morocco, public interest has increased and virtually everybody is looking forward to the possibility of finding a solution to the problem which has for so many years kept the hands of successive governments tied. Just before leaving Madrid, General de Rivera publicly expressed the opinion that the Moroccan difficulty would continue to exist for only a short period. He referred to the recent fighting in the western part of the Spanish zone as a lamentable incident which had fortunately been settled by the quick action of the Spanish troops, and hinted that the authorities in the Directorate had virtually completed their proposed system of organization, and that such disagreeable occurrences as attacks on isolated posts would in the future be almost impossible.

The Directorate, under the supervision of General de Rivera, has for some time past been drafting a plan for establishing strong bases to take place of the hundreds of small posts now so exposed to attacks by the Moors, and whose existence costs many lives when relieving troops and convoys of munitions and food have to be sent to them.

Even some of the more liberal papers which are discussing the journey of the Dictator do not hesitate to praise his initiative in trying to find a solution of the problem. They as well as conservative newspapers point out the necessity of disarming the so-called neutral tribesmen at present living behind the front line of advanced posts, and suggest that the bases to be established should be manned by mobile columns of all arms ready to go out on punitive expeditions should insurrections occur.

Simultaneously there is a proposal in the press for the introduction of a system of political penetration which should study the necessities of the Moorish native, bringing him into touch with all modern agricultural and industrial implements and thus gradually educating him to a sense of the benefits of civilization.

## NEW SANTO DOMINGO CABINET APPOINTED

SANTO DOMINGO, July 15 (AP).—The new Cabinet announced today includes the following ministers:

Angel Morales, interior, police, war, marine; Angel Maria Soler, foreign affairs; Jose Dolores Alfonseca, finances, commerce; Pedro A. Lluveres, justice, instruction, and public works, communication; Rafael Espallat, agriculture, immigration; Pedro A. Ricart, sanitation.

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:  
Edna P. Vincent, North Hudson, N. J.  
Agnes O. Porter, Rochester, N. Y.  
Walter R. Russell, Upper Darby, Pa.  
Mrs. Clara O. Leonard, Chicago, Ill.  
L. C. Leonard, Chicago, Ill.  
Louise Leonard, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Jessie H. Myers, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Richard L. Myers, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mrs. Mary E. Simpson, Omaha, Neb.  
Caroline E. Linnell, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mrs. M. G. Liberman, Memphis, Tenn.  
Esther Ann Liberman, Memphis, Tenn.  
Celia Stein, New York City.  
Mrs. Edna A. Smith, Miami Beach, Fla.  
C. C. Smith, Jr., Miami Beach, Fla.  
Mrs. Harriet R. Rothschild, Detroit, Mich.  
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mottram, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Miss Sarah Mottram, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Miss Mildred Downie, Duluth, Minn.  
Mrs. Louise K. Seltram, Lakewood, O.  
Mrs. Mary J. Becker, Lakewood, O.  
Lucy A. G. Day, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Sarah A. Day, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Wanda B. Kemper, Watertown, Wis.  
Mrs. Anna M. Stickle, Linwood, Pa.  
Mr. Herman Blouer, Linwood, Pa.  
Elizabeth N. Jaw, Willow Grove, Pa.  
Milton D. Goodman, Des Moines, Ia.  
Charles E. W. Evans, Des Moines, Ia.  
Helen J. Robb, Oklahoma City.  
Mrs. Della Arthur, Covina, Calif.  
Emogene Frances Arthur, Covina, Calif.  
Mrs. Mabel Hastings Phelps, Greenwood, Mass.  
Mrs. E. B. Lowe, Huntington Park, Calif.  
Georgia Bruce Lowe, Huntington Park, Calif.  
E. B. Lowe, Huntington Park, Calif.  
Mrs. S. A. Whitaker, West Hartford, Conn.  
Florence J. Beckwith, Kansas City, Mo.  
Juanita Belle Forkey, Kansas City, Mo.  
R. N. Risser, Chicago, Ill.  
Nancy E. White, Chicago, Ill.

## Calvaire

Perfumes, Jewelry, Hats, Gilt Accessories  
389 5th Ave., Cor. 36th  
New York  
STELLA ARONSON  
RAY CALISH

## OTTMAN

Women's Apparel Shop  
Telephone Vanderbilt 2533  
3 WEST 4th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

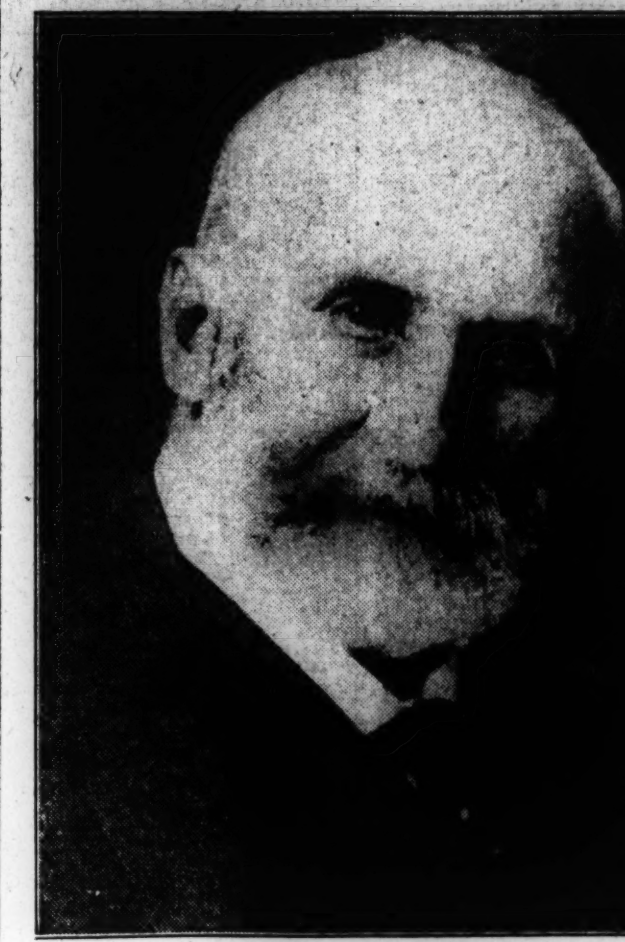
The shop—its a pleasure to shop in—where clothes for all types are to be found. Prices at drastic reductions. Be assured always of personal attention.

## EXHIBITION

Of entirely exceptional old furniture and objects of art that for Centuries have been part of the intimate social background and family life of noble Country Houses and Chateaux in England and France.

Henry Symons & Co.

## Ruler of Carefree Principality



PRINCE OF LIECHTENSTEIN  
Wealthy Nobleman, Who Keeps His 12,000 Subjects Free of Taxes.

## NEW ITALIAN PRESS DECREE IS ISSUED

Situation Brought About by Mussolini's Attitude Toward Newspapers Grows More Acute

By Special Cable  
ROME, July 15.—The storm of protests which aroused practically all the Italian newspapers against the new press regulation has been intensified by the publication by the Government of a second decree, which is even more stringent than the original one. The tone of the Opposition press has not changed. Indeed, it is the impression of The Christian Science Monitor representative that it is even stronger than it was in the days immediately preceding the promulgation of the decree.

Nor is the tone of the Fascist press much different. The tone of Popolo d'Italia, regarded as the spokesman of the Premier, shows that the day of pacification is still remote and that the Fascists are no less intransigent than their opponents. In the Fascist organ there is not a single word indicating a "Fascist desire to get back into a complete condition of originalism."

It is difficult to see the use of this intransigence but easy to see the possible harm. There are many signs of dissatisfaction among Liberals with this attitude and yesterday the Giornale d'Italia voiced the feeling of many Liberals, pointing out to the Government the danger of the prolongation of such a situation. The Liberals willingly offered their support to Benito Mussolini, in order to help him meet the crisis. They will, however, never suffer themselves to be treated haughtily nor can they join the Fascists in their policy of violence. Otherwise it would be better that each party should follow its own course. It should not be forgotten that the parliamentary strength of the Government is based not only on the Fascists but also on the Liberals, who elected the Government's list. Should the Liberals withdraw their support, the Government's position would become very insecure.

U. S. "MIDDIES" ENTERTAINED  
THE HAGUE, July 15.—The American men-of-war Wyoming and Arkansas with 500 midshipmen have arrived here. Different festivals and sightseeing trips have been organized by the Dutch authorities for welcoming the visitors.

## OTTMAN

Women's Apparel Shop  
Telephone Vanderbilt 2533  
3 WEST 4th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The shop—its a pleasure to shop in—where clothes for all types are to be found. Prices at drastic reductions. Be assured always of personal attention.

## Calvaire

Perfumes, Jewelry, Hats, Gilt Accessories  
389 5th Ave., Cor. 36th  
New York  
STELLA ARONSON  
RAY CALISH

## OTTMAN

Women's Apparel Shop  
Telephone Vanderbilt 2533  
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The shop—its a pleasure to shop in—where clothes for all types are to be found. Prices at drastic reductions. Be assured always of personal attention.

## EXHIBITION

Of entirely exceptional old furniture and objects of art that for Centuries have been part of the intimate social background and family life of noble Country Houses and Chateaux in England and France.

Henry Symons & Co.

## STICKING TO FACTS 'AD' MEN'S SLOGAN

World Convention at Wembley Sounds Keynote of Honesty in Merchandising

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 15.—The world advertising convention has now settled down to serious business after yesterday's festive proceedings of welcome. The daily press has certainly given the convention the finest possible advertisement, all devoting much space, with alliterative or humorous headlines.

The Daily News calls the delegates "punch and push men," while the Labor organ, the Daily Herald, breaks into verse with "the way to be healthy and wise is to get up early and advertise."

Lou I. Holland, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, said: "We are certainly out for the same thing as your great paper, for the convention's motto is 'Truth in Advertising.' The advertising clubs are out for truth and the elimination of waste. The organization of which I am this year's president was started only 20 years ago, but we have now 315 affiliated clubs with 31,000 members, and we spent \$250,000 last year educating along the line of advertising truth. The law of truth is God's law and we must live and help to live and enjoy."

Discussion of every phase of advertising typified by the various exhibits is being held. The American exhibits are housed in the large Stadium Gallery and include original drawings and sketches by American artists, lithographic reproductions in colors, engravers' proofs, posters, labels, show cards, catalogues, newspapers, and magazine advertisements, all prepared by Americans for advertising purposes.

The British have a similar exhibit in the Palace of Arts. There is also a British "Poster Street" where selected posters by British artists and printers are shown. Just outside the exhibition entrance is an American poster and outdoor painted bulletin display.

Today's business includes the reading and discussion of some 80 papers in various conference halls at Wembley and in London, while lunches, banquets and theater dinners are on the program.

## CODE GOVERNING AIR TRAFFIC ADOPTED

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—Rules agreed on by the British, Belgian, and Dutch governments to govern air traffic have been issued by the Air Ministry. These provide that every pilot, when flying on a compass course, shall, whenever it is practicable, fly on the right of the straight line adjoining the point of departure and point of arrival. When an aircraft is flying in a cloud, it must keep at a fair distance below the cloud base in order to be seen. When a pilot decides to follow a route which is officially recognized or consists of a line of ground marks, he should consider that another aircraft may be following the same route. Every pilot, therefore, following such a route shall endeavor to keep it at least 300 meters on his left. Every pilot who decides to cross any route he is following shall do so at right angles and as high as circumstances permit.

## SECOND ARMS SHIP NEARING COLOMBO

By Special Cable  
BOMBAY, July 15.—The Soviet ship Transbalt is still outside Colombo Harbor, having called enough for a couple of days more. It is reported that another Soviet vessel, Dekabrist, carrying arms and ammunition is expected at Colombo shortly, en route to Odesa. The captain of the Transbalt, interviewed, said that the 10,000—of shell cartridges aboard were manufactured in 1917, and consigned to the White Sea command of Admiral Kolchak. Ammunition that has lain at Vindivostok since 1917, he added, is being loaded on eight or nine similar ships at that port. The captain declared that if the Ceylon Government's decision prohibiting the Transbalt from entering Colombo Harbor remained unchanged it might be necessary to dump the dangerous portion of the cargo overboard before the vessel can enter port.

## Johnstone Cords

JOHNSTONE COMPRESSION TREAD CORDS are scientifically manufactured under high pressure, making a self-healing tire. Nail punctures do not injure JOHNSTONE CORDS. When nails or other similar sharp objects are removed the hole closes instantly and seals, thus preventing rot of inner fabrics, which might be caused by water and dirt entering the punctures.

This is an innovation in tire construction. The non-skid, suction type tread is a road gripper. It is high enough to straddle ordinary small objects that cut and injure the body of ordinary tires.

Johnstone Tire Stores Co.  
Eastern Distributors  
201 Water Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## Surplus Funds

Are They Earning Savings Bank Interest?

4% Interested credited and compounded quarterly, January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, on all amounts from \$5 to \$5,000.  
per annum Savings Accounts Opened by Mail.  
\$1 Opens an Account.

SAVINGS ARE SAFEST IN A SAVINGS BANK

## United States Savings Bank

MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 55TH STREET  
NEW YORK

The Bank cordially invites depositors to mention The Christian Science Monitor.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETIES LABOR IN LYONS TO ATTAIN AIMS

Delegates From 1,000,000 in 30 Countries Emphasize Need for Membership of All Peoples in Great Movement

By STANLEY HIGH  
LYONS, France, July 2.—That the League of Nations is a league not alone of governments but of peoples, is being demonstrated in the eighth Assembly of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, which is meeting in this city. Representatives from over 30 countries are gathered here to voice the popular opinion of the peoples of these countries in regard to the League organization. There are no governmental strings on the delegates. Whether, as in the case of the Argentine, the Government is lukewarm in its attitude toward the League, or, as in the case of Germany and the United States, is not even a member, this gathering represents what is said to be a rising tide of public opinion behind the Geneva organization. League of Nations associations in these various countries, representing a total membership well over 1,000,000, have sent their delegates, and for a week they are deliberating, all preparing the way to the popular mind of the world, appear vital for League consideration.

Dr. Morgenstern Leads Americans  
Dr. Henry Morgenstern heads the American delegation, which is composed of several not unofficial observers, but official spokesmen for the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association and the great body of opinion favorable to the League in the United States.

Indicative, however, of the extent to which popular support for the League is going ahead of governmental approval is the large German delegation, which is headed by Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States. An American delegate, familiar with the situation, explained to me that Count von Bernstorff was one of the most powerful exponents in Germany of the League of Nations. In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor Count von Bernstorff declared that:

"The game of deceit that has been played on all sides must be brought to an end. No one will believe me here in France, when I say that Germany does not want another war. No one would believe a Frenchman, perhaps, who went into Germany proclaiming that France does not want the left bank of the Rhine. I do not know how we are ever going to come to some sort of a trusting basis until, through a long period, in meetings such as this, we are each convinced of the intentions of the other, and can enter into Germany proclaiming that France does not want the left bank of the Rhine. I do not know how we are ever going to come to some sort of a trusting basis until, through a long period, in meetings such as this, we are each convinced of the intentions of the other, and can enter into Germany proclaiming that France does not want the left bank of the Rhine. 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On the evening day, there was a parade. Boy Scouts distributed 30,000 circulars from house to house in the residential district. Private subscriptions raised \$580, and the city expended \$1807.80.

Ministers in more than 50 churches endorsed the campaign, and clean-up slides were shown in motion picture theaters. Teachers in public and private schools gave talks to 20,000 school children and reports from the children showed 91,075 hours devoted to the campaign.



## COMMUNISM LOSES HOLD ON NORWAY

Attempts Made to Weld the Various Groups Into One Before Starting Elections

CHRISTIANIA, June 29 (Special Correspondence) — Reaction against Communism is growing day by day in Norway.

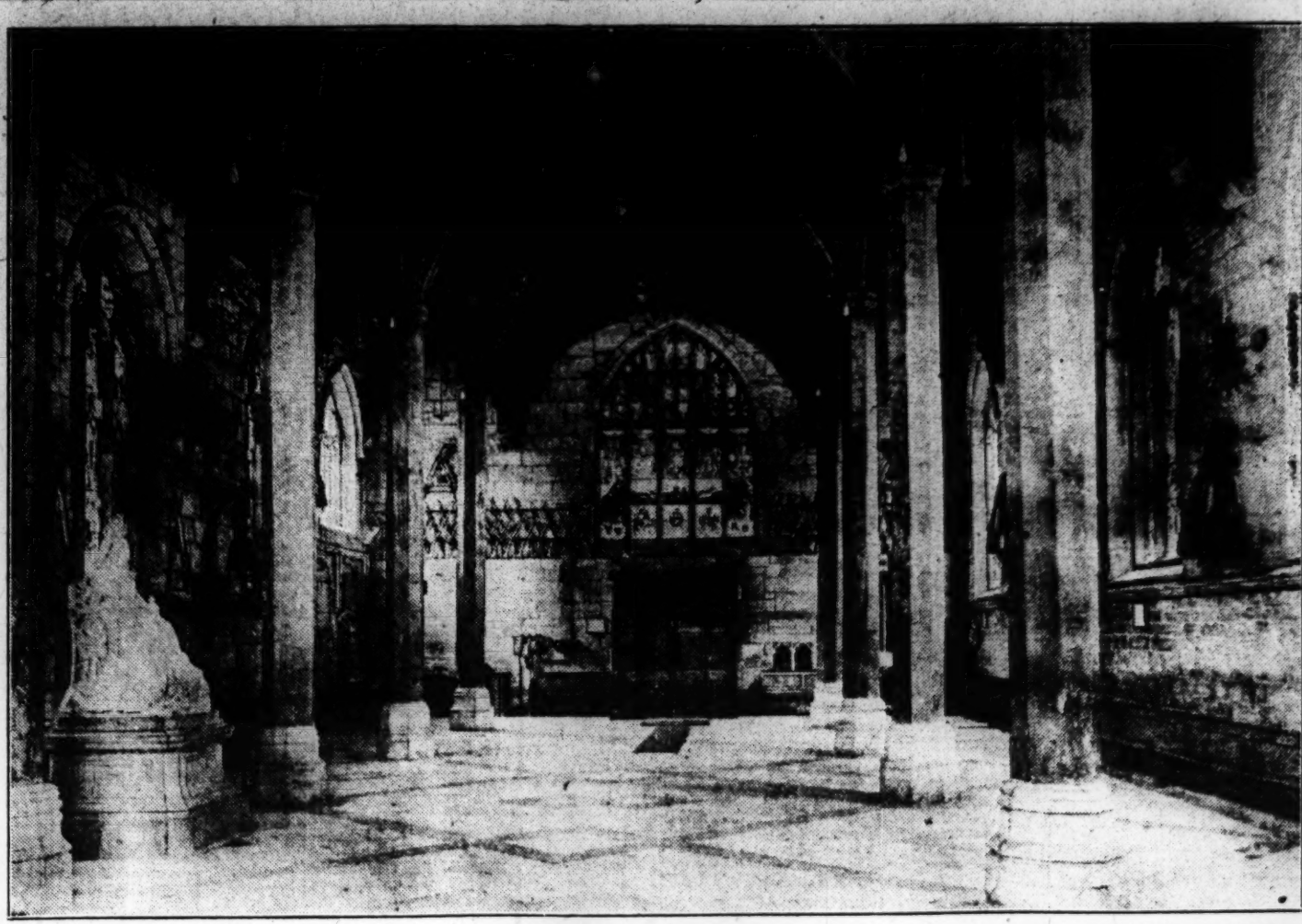
The attitude of the various bourgeois political parties is clearly expressed in the party platforms now being formed before the coming elections and calling for the maintenance of law and order in the name of the Constitution. Recently the Storting for the first time squared accounts with Bolshevism, the bourgeois representatives and the Minister of Justice declaring that law and order would be maintained at any cost and by all means at the disposal of the authorities.

The Norwegian Labor Party was formed in 1887. It was not Socialistic from the outset, but became so later. At first it exerted only a slight political influence, and it was not till 1908 that the Socialists got their first representative in the Storting. The Social Democrats made marked progress, especially in the years immediately following 1908, when the union with Sweden was dissolved. But in 1921 the first split of the party occurred.

Since 1918 new men had taken the leadership, and when the Moscow program appeared, the Norwegian Labor Party attached itself to the Third Internationale and thus became a revolutionary Communist Party. The Social Democrats walked out and formed the Norwegian Social Democratic Labor Party.

The second split occurred when, in November, 1923, one wing of the Labor Party was excluded from the Moscow Internationale because it claimed more independence in national affairs. This group, which might be called the "National" Communist group, retained the name of the Norwegian Labor Party and most of the party machinery and the press throughout the country. It is not connected internationally. The second faction, which is connected with the Moscow Internationale, and the members of which might be called the Moscow Communists, has formed a new party, Norges Kommunistiske Parti (the Communist Party of Norway). The Labor representatives in the Storting are divided into three groups, each Communist party having 14 representatives and the Social Democratic Party eight.

To these groups may be added a fourth, a group of young intellectuals, mostly students at the university, who identified themselves with the Communist movement and for a time represented a great force in the Union of University Students. It has been called the Mot Dag Group, after their publication Mot Dag (Toward Dawn). The Mot Dag Group consisted of young students chiefly from upper-class



The Guildhall, York, in Which the Ceremony of Presenting Flags From New York Will Take Place on or About July 18. The Fifteenth-Century Ceiling Is Supported by Solid Oak Pillars, Each Cut From a Single Oak Tree.

## New York Honors Old York

London

Special Correspondence

AN INTERESTING ceremony will take place in the ancient Guildhall at York (England) on or about July 18, when A. E. Mackinnon will present a bronze tablet and three silk banners to the Lord Mayor of New York City, John F. Hylan. The tablet will bear the inscription: "To the ancient and famous city of York, whose storied monuments and living chronicles enshrine so great a part of the history of the English race, this tablet is affectionately inscribed as an expression of friendship and good will from her godchild in America, the City of New York."

The three banners presented with the tablet will be the United States national ensign; the flag of New York State; and the flag of New York City, the latter bearing the municipal seal. A distinguished company of Americans is expected to be present; among them many members of the New York Advertising Club which has taken a prominent part in furthering this token of good will. The chairman of the commission, appointed by the Mayor of New York, is Rodman Wainwright. Other members of the commission are H. H. Charles, Francis H. Slison, A. C. Pearson and W. H. Dodge.

Mr. Mackinnon is requesting American visitors in England to get in touch with him at 25 Pall Mall, London, so that they may be invited to the ceremony. The Guildhall, in which it is expected the ceremony will take place is a building of considerable interest, and contains a magnificent oak ceiling built between 1445 and 1496 by the Mayor and Commonalty of the City in conjunction with the Master and Brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher. The roof is supported by solid oak pillars, each cut from a single oak tree, felled, no doubt, in the forest of Galtres which almost surrounded the City of York in the fifteenth century.

Other stipulations in the decree are that no child shall be permitted to give more than 15 consecutive performances, neither is his name to appear on any billboards, posters or programs. Three-quarters of his salary must be deposited regularly at the Government Savings Bank, in his name and given over to him on his coming of age or at his marriage or military service.

4612 JAPANESE RETURN  
VICTORIA, B. C., July 4 (Special Correspondence) — Japanese immigrants in the last few weeks to escape the new exclusion bill numbered 4612, according to figures compiled by trans-Pacific steamship companies here.

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## Jerusalem Legal Students Graduate

Jerusalem

Special Correspondence

JERUSALEM, June 29 (Special Correspondence) — The Government Law School in Jerusalem recently conferred its certificate on the first students to complete the course and graduate at the school. Forty-five students have graduated, among them 28 Jews.

The graduates were congratulated by Mr. Norman Bentwich, the Attorney-General of Palestine. Speeches were also delivered by one Arab and one Jewish graduate and by one Arab and one Jewish teacher, the last of whom emphasized that the Government Law School is the only place in the world where modern law is being taught in the Hebrew language.

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JOHN TUCKER & SON  
27-29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 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PLAYGROUNDS' RISE  
OVER NATION CITED

**Boston Man Tells How Supervised Recreation Spread From 41 to 680 Cities Since 1906**

"It isn't a matter of playgrounds; it's a matter of play," said Joseph Lee of Boston, recently re-elected president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the fourth consecutive time, in a representative address at the Christian Science Monitor. "Boys will play baseball on top of a roof, if they have to. It's just a question of getting a good game started. But no playground will ever be used extensively without supervision. We are trying to develop public opinion for the proper care and use of playgrounds."

Mr. Lee outlined the rise of the American playground movement. Brookline opened the first municipal playground in America in 1870, said Mr. Lee, whose father was on the council at that time. In 1885 Boston began to open "sand gardens" in connection with the schools, and in 1897 Mayor Quincy of Boston became very active, Mr. Lee said, in securing space for playgrounds. In 1900, Mr. Lee said, he assumed responsibility for a playground at North End Park, for which he secured the money and the materials. Later he sponsored a playground on Columbus Avenue for four years.

In 1906 the Playground Association was organized by Luther Gulick and Henry S. Curtis, the former being president. Mr. Lee succeeded to that office in 1911 and has held it ever since. According to figures in Mr. Lee's possession 41 cities in America had municipal playgrounds in 1906 when the association was organized, while the number now is 680, with an annual expenditure for playground activities of \$14,000,000. During the war the Playground Association, incorporated as the War-Camp Community Service, administered a budget of \$15,000,000; but the normal budget is about \$600,000, Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee described the work now being done by the association in unifying and advancing playground work in America. A school was maintained in Chicago, he said, for the training of playground workers, a course of study for normal schools had been prepared. Institutes were held for training volunteer workers in churches and schools, and a steady program of assistance, advice, and consultation was carried through by a corps of field agents who were experts in playground work.

At present, Mr. Lee said, the association was engaged in active work in East Boston, and he described a few of the activities which the field agent of the society had started, storytelling and games in the homes, outdoor games that could be played in streets reserved for play, educational games for the schools, courses for volunteer workers, courses in camping, the organization of plays and dramatics, kite-flying, marbles, stunts, jackstones, and other activities to give everybody wholesome recreation of their own providing. Another important phase of the association's work was in the field of legislation, wherein it had secured laws in 25 states making gymnastic education in the schools possible.

Officers of the association, in addition to Mr. Lee as president, include H. S. Braucher, secretary; Gustavus T. Kirby, Jr., treasurer, and directors from all parts of the United States, including John H. Finley of the New York Times, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, and Carl E. Milliken, formerly Governor of Maine.

## Theaters

## "Candida" at Copley

"Candida," a pleasant play in three acts by George Bernard Shaw and "Wallpapers," a domestic incident by Margaret Kaye and Cyril Pitch. The casts were:

"WALLPAPERS"—Mr. Walker.....Timothy Huntley  
Mrs. Walker.....Rhy Durbey  
Rhy Durbey.....Rhy Durbey  
Charlotte Chawcett.....G. F. Huntley

"CANDIDA"—Prosperine Garnett.....Shirley Gale  
Rev. James Mavor Waller.....Henry O'Neill  
Mr. Burgess.....Whitford Kane  
Eugene Marchbanks.....B. Iden Payne  
"Candida" well done at the Copley—these are words of meaning to all others.

Today Shaw's most recent play is published in book form, "Saint Joan." True, "Candida" is almost 30 years old now, but it is unmistakably the work of the same Shaw; not as different in quality and interest as "Love's Labor Lost" and "The Tempest." The new play, hailed by a New York critic as "the finest play of our time," is more ambitious: it presents the conflict of nations and of religions, whereas the old favorite presents only the struggle of two men for the love of one woman, but in both of them Shaw the idealist plays an equal with Shaw the dramatist. He attempts in both to express the highest motives of human nature, as well as to expose its attitudes and impostures.

The scene of "Candida" is laid in a successful preacher's drawing-room in a London suburb and the action takes place all in one day. The play acts extremely well from the moment the preacher, the Rev. James Mavor Morell, loses his temper at his father-in-law over low wages, to the moment Candida recites her two sentences for a poem to the poet. All the way through interest is centered on the conflict between the two men, preacher and poet. The parts are well acted by the Copley. B. Iden Payne, director of the company, speaks the poet's lines admirably and expresses with true fire his emotions. Mansfield once put it in rehearsal, but never played it. Shaw says in the preface to the play, because the part best him. The poet is 18 and although he is absurd, he must be a formidable character. The part of the preacher, who is, to say the least, self-ignorant and self-centered, is difficult also. Mr. Wallace seems to find short of Shaw's characterization, particularly in the emotional scenes. Miss Gaytherne is well able to express the tenderness and insight of Candida, the type of motherly clear-headed woman Shaw delights to portray. Whitford Kane supplies much of the humor of the evening as Candida's father—an amiable scoundrel with the trace of an Irish accent. The

## Among Developers of American Playgrounds



Left to Right: Joseph Lee, Boston, Re-elected President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the Fourteenth Consecutive Time; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J., One of the Directors; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York City, Treasurer.

stenographer and the curate are excellently done. "Wallpapers," the curtain raiser, is a dialogue which gives G. P. Huntley an opportunity to play an Englishman with a type of English humor in great contrast to the Shavian wit which follows.

## B. F. Keith's

Every act on the bill at Keith's is a masterpiece of light and scenic effects, musical comedy, with his really funny stunts, clever dancing, and comic music, strikes the keynote of an evening's entertainment which has no interlude of "famous violinist," "prima donna," or "well-known character impersonator." The best drilled chorus that has come to Keith's for a long time was presented in John Tiller's Sixteen Sunshine Girls, who wheeled and dipped and kicked and tripped—very gracefully. Chester, Fredericks, who came out while the girls were catching their breath, did some energetic acrobatic dancing.

Yvette, and her New York Syncope, combined lights and scenic effects with music with pleasing results. Two teams competed for laurels in the "rough comedy" class; they were Olive Haynes and Fred E. Beck, and Frank Hurst and Eddie Vogt. Maud Earle's act came nearer to being "classical" than any of the others, as she has a voice for operatic selections. "Tamaki Duo," an act featuring Al-Ko-Tamaki, a Japanese girl, in feats of self-defense, was an interesting deviation from the usual bicycle or roller-skate turn that opens the program. A comedy balancing act by the Ambler Brothers was well received, and the comedy, news and topical reels on the silver screen seasoned the evening's entertainment.

## Boston Stage Notes

Continuing offerings at Boston Theaters are "In Banville," Negro revue, musical comedy with Fay Bainter, at the Tremont, and "The Dream Girl," the Wilbur, Norma Talmadge's new picture, "Secrets," continues twice daily at the Park.

The Shubert Theater reopens tomorrow night with "Marjorie," a new musical comedy starring Elizabeth Hines, popular for several seasons in George M. Cohan productions. Andrew Tombes, Richard Gallagher and Roy Royton are other featured players. "Sitting Pretty," latest of the musical comedies from the collaborating pens of Guy Bolton, P. G. Wodehouse and Jerome Kern, opens its second season the latter part of August in Boston. F. Ray Comstock announces that he has engaged Emma Haag and Jack McGowan, both of whom were last seen in Boston during the long run of "The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly." Frank McIntyre will continue to play the leading role of Uncle Jedediah Mercer. Templeton will also continue in his original part.

AIR MAIL SERVICE  
BOOKLET ISSUEDNew England's Connections With  
Route Explained

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has just issued an interesting pamphlet on how New England connects with the transcontinental air mail service. This pamphlet outlines the cost of air mail postage to various states from New England, together with the summer schedule of the air mail service, giving the connections between New England and westbound air mail service. It is felt that this pamphlet is serving a useful purpose in popularizing a particularly valuable addition to postal facilities.

For 24 cents, mail weighing up to one ounce may be sent from New England to California in less than 35 hours. Special air mail stamps will be used, although the words "air mail" under ordinary stamps will suffice. The addition of a special delivery stamp will insure immediate delivery at the points where mail arrives too late in the day for the regular carrier delivery.

This pamphlet, issued by the Committee on Post Office and Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, should prove a very valuable time-table of air mail service for all New England businesses and be instrumental in bringing it to the notice of thousands of people whose support will make the service more effective and efficient.

## MILK PRICE GOES UP A CENT

One cent is to be added to the retail price of milk delivered at the home, beginning tomorrow morning. The price will be current during the remainder of July and August. On the part of the big milk distributors the increase is said to be due to an additional cost of 1 cent a quart to them levied by the New England Milk Producers' Association, an organization of farmers that supplies most of the milk that comes into the Boston market. It was stated at the office of the association yesterday that this represents only the usual seasonal advance.

WETS' PRISON-GAIN  
ARGUMENT REFUTED

**Survey Shows 50 Per Cent Fewer Inmates Than in 1914 Despite Population Increase**

Propaganda circulated by anti-prohibition interests, seeking to prove the failure of the Eighteenth Amendment in the State of Massachusetts by the fact that the population of the state prisons have increased during the last four years, is refuted by a more exhaustive survey of these statistics.

In answering the wet argument that there are now 1245 more persons confined in the penal institutions than there were in 1920, the following significant factors should be noted: Since 1914 there has been close to a 50 per cent decrease in prison population, the exact figures being 6899 in 1914, and 3690 at the end of 1923.

The statistics marshaled to disprove the effectiveness of the Volstead Act by pointing to increases in the number of individuals sent to prison are observed to have neglected the fact that such statistics include convictions for all offenses from petty misdemeanor to high crime.

Increased vigilance of the police is likewise recognized as an important contributing consideration to the proportionate increase in arrests. The constantly growing population of both the city of Boston and the State is still another factor governing any conclusion to be drawn from a review of the prison figures. Boston itself has increased 108,464 since prohibition was introduced.

In analysis of the statistics which disclose that the total number of persons in state penal institutions in 1920 was 2352; in 1921, 3252; in 1922, 3610, and in 1923, 3690 it is to be noted that these figures represent all types of prisons.

They include the Massachusetts State Prison in Charlestown, the Massachusetts Reformatory for men and women, the state prison camps where so-called "honored" prisoners are kept immediately prior to their discharge, the county jails, and the Massachusetts State Farm on which persons convicted of drunkenness and vagrancy are detained. Charges of petty larceny and serious violation of the traffic regulations are held against the greatest number of the inmates of the jails.

Comparison of the statistics over a wide range of years, representing the conditions before and since prohibition, induces significant conclusions. The fact remains that since 1914 the population of the Massachusetts prisons practically has been halved. Further, as a specific instance of an institution where men and women are confined for drunkenness and vagrancy only, the latter misdemeanor resulting largely from addiction to intoxicants, the State Farm offers interesting study. While it is recognized that in 1923 the State Farm at Bridgewater had 618 inmates, an increase over the previous years, the factors already noted being contributory to that result, the fact that the number has been decreased more than 50 per cent since prohibition is pertinent. The population of the State Farm in 1914 was 1447.

In the composition of the population of all state and county penal institutions, the total being 3690 in 1923, it is to be observed that the county jail inmates numbered 1685 in 1923, a decrease of nearly half. No violators of the prohibition law are confined in these jails.

TARBELL SEEKING  
SEAT IN CONGRESS

**Would Represent Third District—Frank H. Foss in Field**

Two candidates for the Republican nomination for election to the Sixty-Ninth Congress as Representative from the Third District in Massachusetts are in the field today and an energetic campaign is under way. Warren E. Tarbell, for six years a member of the Massachusetts Senate, representing the Worcester-Hampden district, and four years a member of the State House of Representatives, is an aspirant for Congressional service. In his home town of Brookfield, Senator Tarbell was for 12 years a member of the Board of Selectmen. He was deputy sheriff in Worcester County for more than 20 years. His friends say that few men, if any, know the requirements of the Third Congressional district better than Senator Tarbell.

man of the Republican State Committee since the retirement of Frank B. Hall of Worcester four years ago. He is also a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the Congress.

When Chairman Foss first announced his candidacy for a seat in the Congress of the United States he consulted his colleagues in the State Committee as to whether he should resign the chairmanship of the committee in view of his candidacy. The proposition was discussed in the committee and, finally, by a vote of 24 to 21, the committee placed its approval on his candidacy while acting as state chairman at the same time.

It is not forgotten by Republicans in the Third District that Senator Tarbell twice withdrew his candidacy in favor of Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, who has represented the Third District for the past 12 years in order that Mr. Paige might act as representative under a Republican administration. Senator Tarbell has protested the action of the State Committee and the procedure of a state chairman acting as such and at the same time being a candidate for a Republican nomination in a primary campaign.

Harold D. Wilson of Somerville, a charter member of the American Legion, a graduate of Tufts College, and a candidate four years ago for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General of Massachusetts, last night announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for auditor. Mr. Wilson promises to make an energetic campaign for the nomination.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC  
SCHOOLS STARTED

**Mr. Benezet Seeking to Determine Why Pupils Drop Out**

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 16 (Special)—A complete survey of the public school situation will be the first work of Louis P. Benezet, the new superintendent of schools, for the purpose of determining why such a large number of children in the public schools drop out after the initial grades. Mr. Benezet went to work in the superintendent's position Monday morning at \$9000 a year, the largest salary paid to any public official in New Hampshire.

In discussing the school situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his first day in office, the superintendent said: "I find that our records show that 1331 pupils entered grammar school last year and 233 of them finish their courses and remain through the high school. The number drops to 953 in the second year of grammar school and every year through grammar and high, there is a falling by the wayside."

By the time they pass into the high school, for instance, the 1331 have decreased to 547 and in the second year this number has further diminished to 408. After the second year in high school, the 408 have fallen off to 283.

The most important cause of children abandoning their schooling is their desire or necessity of going to work.

Our problem is one of promotion, and it is a hard one. We must see that as many pupils as possible are pushed ahead at the same time being careful that they pass all the requirements of achievement.

**WOMAN SEEKS NOMINATION**  
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 15 (Special)—Mrs. Abbie H. Robertson, wife of George E. Robertson, paper mill owner, has filed nomination papers for Republican Representative from Hinsdale, in the state Legislature of Vermont. She is the first Vermont woman to seek the place. She is president of the Hinsdale Woman's Club and past Matron of the Hinsdale Chapter of the Eastern star.

**BANKERS' OUTING SEPT. 23**  
WORCESTER, July 15 (Special)—The joint meeting and summer outing of the Savings Banks Association and the Massachusetts Savings Bank Officers' Club of which the Worcester Savings Bank officials are members, will be held at the Hotel Maplewood, Pittsfield, Sept. 23, 24 and 25.

CITY PLAN PRIZE  
WON BY HARVARD

**American Institute Awards \$250 for Best Essay on Land Acquisition Procedure**

Harvard graduate students again carried off the honors in the second annual city planning essay competition for the Frank B. Williams prize, held under the auspices of the American City Planning Institute, according to an announcement yesterday by Dr. James Sturgis Pray, chairman of the school of landscape architecture. First place and the prize of \$250 was awarded to Gordon J. Culham of Toronto, Canada, second-year student in the school of landscape architecture, and his collaborator, Frederick M. Mayer Jr. of Youngstown, O., third-year student in the law school, for the best essay on "Methods of Acquiring Public Parks and Other Public Open Spaces Seasonably."

Honorable mention was given the essay by L. Glenn Hall of Salisbury, N. C., third-year student in the landscape architecture school. Students and graduates, out not more than three years, of eight universities offering instruction in city planning, were invited to enter the competition. Four essays were submitted by Harvard men.

The prize was won last year by Tracy L. Augur, a 1921 graduate of the landscape school, for the best essay on planning regulations in relation to the design of subdivisions.

The subject chosen for the essay competition this year is one that is receiving the thoughtful attention of prominent city planners, owing to the growing recognition that something must be done to secure public parks and other public open spaces at less cost than they have been acquired in the past.

The greater part of public land in municipalities has been and still is acquired by condemnation or the right of eminent domain. This involves cumbersome legal proceedings in most cases and often gives an opportunity for owners to "hold out" for a high price.

Since land purchased by a city cannot, under present laws in most states, be acquired except for a specific public purpose, it is not possible to secure property very far in advance of the actual need. Then the city has to buy it at the best price possible under the circumstances, which is usually more than private corporations pay for similar land.

In many European countries, notably in Germany, municipalities have the power to buy land for general public purposes. This enables cities to hold land in reserve and also to carry on farming and other activities on the land, which add to the municipal revenue. However, in a democracy like the United States, such a system has not found favor so far.

Various methods for acquiring land more seasonably have been suggested and some of them are now being tried out in different sections of the country. Among these methods are:

Simplification of the condemnation procedure and a more equitable distribution of the cost by special or benefit assessments on owners particularly interested; prevention of the erection of buildings or the restriction to certain classes of buildings on mapped parks by awarding "reasonable damages" within a specified time after the map is filed; setting aside of a minimum percentage of new subdivisions for parks and playgrounds through platting regulations and other methods of acquisition through the use of the "police power," in which the property is dedicated for community use without direct compensation.

The extent to which regional planning and zoning can be used in the latter connection has not been utilized to any extent yet. Much remains to be worked out. It may be that public opinion and the increasing demand for more and better recreational facilities manifested throughout the United States will aid the city planners in arriving at a satisfactory solution.

**FRAUD CHARGES DENIED**  
Counsel representing Thorndyke, Marsh & Co., 48 State Street, against whom a petition has been filed asking that the brokerage license of this firm be revoked, defended the firm in a legal hearing yesterday at the State House before the commissioners of the public utilities department. The petitioner is Mr. Ella G. Earl of 176 Winter Street, Fall River.

Mrs. Earl alleged that she parted with stock in the Fall River mills to this firm in exchange for a new issue of stock in the John West Thread Company. She alleged misrepresentation of the value of the stock involved in the transaction, and that the firm had disclaimed any fraud and denied that the stock traded for was not what it was represented to be. Decision was reserved.

**"KEEP OFF" SIGNS TAKEN UP**  
Suspension, during hot weather, of the city ordinance prohibiting persons from walking on the grass of public parks, was ordered yesterday by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. This applies to all parks except the Public Garden. The power to do this was granted the Mayor at his own request by the Common Council yesterday. This followed a clean-up drive on lawns in which 82 persons were arrested on the Common and Public Garden last week.

**CONVENTION REPORT POSTPONED**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15 (Special)—Report of the committee which William S. Flynn, Governor of Rhode Island, appointed some time ago to find a way to compose the dispute in the state Senate as to the calling of a constitutional convention, has been postponed until July 22. This action was the result of a request by Chairman Thomas F. McDonnell, who said that more time to arrange an amicable settlement would be needed.

**COL. SWAN NAMED COMMANDER**  
Grosvenor-Pishon Post 251, American Legion, of Boston advertising men, at a meeting last night unanimously elected Lieut.-Col. Carroll J. Swan to be its commander. Col. Swan is past commander of the Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War, and past vice-commander of the same organization. He is chairman of the national convention committee of the Military Order of the World War which is to hold its convention in Boston next October.

BIG ENROLLMENT  
AT LAW SCHOOL

**Northeastern Reports Increase of 113 Per Cent in Four Years**

Although standards of scholarship have been raised and entrance requirements have been advanced, Northeastern University Evening School of Law has increased its enrollment in the past four years from 114 students to 387 students, or 113 per cent in that period, according to the annual report of Everett A. Churchill, dean of the school, to the president of the university. "Present indications point to much larger increases in enrollment during the next five-year period," says Mr. Churchill, "and plans which are now being given careful consideration will result in even greater increases in standards in the future."

Mr. Churchill, in his report, says in part: "Four years ago the entering class to the school was 114 students. This year 447 different students were enrolled in the first session alone. It is believed that the significant growth of the school is a complete justification of selective standards and of qualitative requirements."

If the growth of the school represented an increase in numbers only, it would be a matter for concern. However, paralleling the growth in the student body has been increases in academic standards. First, the admission requirements have been advanced from the requirements of the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners to 15 units of approved secondary school work or graduation from an approved secondary school.

Second, a survey conducted by Prof. Austin W. Scott of the Harvard University Law School has been made the basis of significant changes made in organization, administration, and in standards of instruction.

Third, a committee of the faculty, after spending somewhat over a year in study, finally reported to the faculty and, as a result of this report, a revised curriculum was adopted. This curriculum makes many significant changes in course requirements and, in particular, lengthens the school year from 32 weeks to 36 weeks and the half-year courses from 16 weeks to 24 weeks. This enriched curriculum will be offered to the students without additional tuition charges.

Fourth, considerable attention has been devoted to ever higher standards of grading and to the rules and regulations relating to promotion of students between classes. These standards have resulted in increased eliminations from the school and a more highly selected group of students for the upper classes.

Fifth, the percentage of college men entering the school each year has considerably increased until now over 35 per cent of the student body comes from other colleges and universities.

Sixth, the admission of women to the school, in September, 1923, has resulted very beneficially and is regarded as a distinct advance.

Seventh, from the standpoint of physical equipment, about 5000 volumes have been added to the Law Library. The library represents an excellent working library.

Pullman Car Affords  
Unique Summer Home

**Railroad Executive Has Novel Residence in Stockton Springs**

STOCKTON SPRINGS, Me., July 15 (Special)—Roy H. McCready, assistant to President Todd of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, has the most original summer home in this vicinity, having purchased an old private car from the railroad company and had it brought to an unused siding at the head of Stockton Harbor. The car was built for the Mann Boudoir Company 40 years ago, especially for Etelka Gerster, the Hungarian singer, who used it for several years and whose monogram still adorns various carvings on the car. It was later used by Adeline Patti in her travels across this country on her triumphal tours. Then it was bought by the Pullman company and its name, Gerster, changed to Emerald.

The finish of the car is beautiful. It has an observation platform, two sleeping rooms, a dining room, bath room and kitchenette. It has been connected with the town lighting and water systems, and has an electric hot water heater, as well as plenty of awnings.

5000 MEMBERS AIM  
OF WORCESTER Y.M.C.A.

WORCESTER, July 15 (Special)—A membership of 5000 in the Worcester branch of the Y. M. C. A. within the next year, was the slogan presented at the annual meeting of the membership committee of the association held here today.

A report of the membership activities during the last year was presented by George Spaulding, who urged the promotion of new members, banquets, arrangements for religious interviews for new members and the instruction of new members.

The committee in charge of the drive is J. Harvey Curtis, chairman; George C. Brown, P. A. Houghton, Alfred E. Rankin, Harold J. Tunison, Frank C. Harrington, Halford T. Tillson, Hamilton B. Wood, Chaffin C. Young and Curtis R. Blanchard, president of the Y. M. C. A.

WORCESTER OBTAINS  
JONAS RICE ESTATE

WORCESTER, July 15 (Special)—A tract of land 80 feet wide and 240 feet deep owned by the Crompton family has been offered by the owners to the city of Worcester through Mayor Michael J. O'Hara, because of its historical associations. The land is located between Shannon Street and Rice Lane, near Providence Street.

It is proposed by the Crompton family to have the lot, if accepted by the city of Worcester, named the Jonas Rice Memorial Park. Mayor O'Hara will confer with the Parks and Recreation Commission with a view to taking over the historical plot and having it preserved.

## Guidance

At some time you have wanted something and did not know where to find it—something special for yourself, a novel gift for a friend, or a particular service.

Possibly the thing you have desired could have been found, easily and quickly, by consulting the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Look at the advertisements in this issue of the Monitor, and learn what really interesting messages there are from national manufacturers and leading department stores; from quaint side-street shops, or from delightful little establishments, a flight or so up from the busy thoroughfares, where new and unusual goods are often to be found.

These hints may simplify your shopping problems: Keep your Monitors handy for reference. When planning purchases, consult the advertisements. Then call on or write to the people who advertise the merchandise or service in which you are interested.



## BENGAL INCIDENT REFLECTS PUNJAB

Shrine at Tarakeswar Reproduces in Miniature a Disturbance Like That of Akali Sikhs

CALCUTTA, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—The episode at Tarakeswar, 30 or 40 miles from Calcutta, shows in miniature the religious differences which rend the country and the difficult position in which they place the Government. Here at Tarakeswar, as in the case of the Akali Sikh disturbances in the Punjab, is a holy shrine much visited by pilgrims. The mohunt, or custodian of the shrine, has been accused—rightly or wrongly, it is impossible to say—of all manner of offenses, and subjected to attacks upon his private property as well as against his position as trustee of the shrine. At any rate, his behavior since the matter received publicity has been law-abiding and discreet to the last degree. He has refrained from retaliating in any manner on his opponents. He withdrew from Tarakeswar to Calcutta, leaving his property, in fact, at the mercy of the mob, but in theory in the hands of the law. He consented to the appointment of an official receiver to conduct the estate, although he could have held up the proceedings indefinitely.

The mohunt's opponents claimed to be active in the name of pure and reformed religion. They were led by two swamis, one of whom has already suffered imprisonment for too indiscreet enthusiasm on behalf of the Akalis, while the second swami was the prime instigator of the prolonged and disastrous strike on the East Indian Railway two years ago, as well as of the labor troubles. These two swamis have been most insistent in explaining that their motives in attacking the mohunt were purely religious and quite untainted by any political motive or intention. Pending the judicial inquiry the mohunt has abdicated office, and in his stead there has been appointed a high-caste Brahman, a Government official.

But this appointment has not satisfied the supposedly impartial and holy swamis. They wish that the affairs of the shrine—a holy Hindu place—should be administered by a mixed committee of Mussulmans, Parsis, and heterodox Hindus, chosen by the Indian National Congress. Orthodox Hindus are, of course, horrified, and describe the proceedings as the last word in hypocritical humbug. The swamis appealed to C. R. Das—himself a heterodox Hindu. Mr. Das conducted an unofficial investigation, declared the charges proven, and ordered the young men of Bengal to commit Satyagraha.

Daily the mobs at Tarakeswar grew, the receiver was unable to enter on his duties, and at last the Government acted. In the interest of law and order they advised the arrest of the two swamis. One was arrested and there was for a week-end a dangerous amount of excitement among the workmen at the railway workshops at Lilloah (three miles out from Howrah on the East Indian Railway). The swami arrested was at the back of the 1922 strike. The authorities, however, met the situation by canceling all railway trains to and from Tarakeswar, also all postal and telegraphic communication, thus completely isolating the little village. Excitement seems to be thus dying down.

But the second swami, guarded throughout by a bodyguard of women, has not yet been arrested. He has called on C. R. Das to assume the direction of the shrine, and so has the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress. Thus under the guidance of two swamis—holy men—from a far part of India, the worshippers of Tarakeswar refuse to allow the receiver, an orthodox high-caste Brahman, to enter on his duties, which hitherto have always been held to concern the purest Hindus only, but call for a heterodox Hindu and extremist politician, such as C. R. Das, to be assisted by a mixed committee, in which Moslems, Parsis, and even Christians shall be included. Meanwhile the Government is violently assailed for its alleged lack of impartiality.

## Prominent in Professional Women's National Federation



Upper, Left to Right: Miss Olive Joy Wright, Cleveland; Miss Adella Prichard, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Florence Crawford, Pueblo, Colo.; Recording Secretary: Miss Elinor Conrad, New York City, Executive Secretary. Lower, Left to Right: Mary Johnston, Trenton, N. J.; Treasurer: Stella Akin, Second Vice-President; Mrs. George W. Plummer, President of the Alliance of Business and Professional Women of Chicago, Official Parliamentarian; Lila Ashby, Little Rock, Ark., Corresponding Secretary.

## DUTCH COMMITTEE ASKS REVISION OF COOLIE ORDINANCE

THE HAGUE, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The proposed revision of the coolie ordinance in the Dutch East Indies has caused much discussion in the Second Chamber of the States-General in Sumatra.

In parts of the Dutch East Indies, particularly in Sumatra, sufficient local labor is not available. Consequently contract laborers (coolies) have to be imported. This entails considerable expense on the part of the employers who pay the equipment and traveling expenses of the coolies. For these reasons, labor contracts are made for long terms, and it being impossible for the employers to recover damages from the coolies for breach of contract, the coolie ordinance provides for penal sanctions. The majority of a committee composed of members of the Second Chamber, and appointed to inquire into the

plans for revising the coolie ordinance, proposed reconditioning the Government in the event of a future revision, to moderate the penal sanctions in different respects and particularly to revise these sanctions every five years.

CATTLE SENT 1400 MILES  
BRISBANE, Queensl., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—The transit by train of 312 head of fat cattle from Dalarna in North Queensland, to Brisbane, over 1400 miles, constitutes a record for Australia.

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15 Suits—29.50 to 39.50, now \$5.00  
100 Dresses—29.50 to 39.50, now \$5.00  
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100 Dresses—29.50 to 39.50, now \$5.00

## PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS READY FOR SIXTH CONVENTION

Representatives of 600 Clubs Will Seek Broader Civic Activities at Week's Parley in West Baden, Ind.

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 15—A "convention vacation" at the beautiful West Baden summer resort, with the combined women's clubs of Indiana as hostesses, is the description of the sixth annual meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, from July 19 to 26, given by the convention committee. It is to be a convention in which business and pleasure will be combined.

More than 600 clubs, representing 40,000 members, will be represented at West Baden. Provision has been made for 2000 woman delegates. It will be the biggest convention for women, probably of the year in point of numbers. Convention headquarters will be in the West Baden Springs Hotel. The springs lie in a narrow valley between foothills of the Cumberland Mountains.

There will be outdoor tournaments at golf and tennis, and indoor competitions in bowling and billiards. The managing editor of the Indianapolis News, Curtis A. Hodges, has offered a golf trophy, which will be played for on the West Baden golf course, built upon the crest of a range of hills that overlook the hotel gardens and the picturesque Lost River Valley.

To encourage the ever-widening field of civic betterment, booths will be provided in which clubs and groups of women may set up exhibits, or otherwise demonstrate achievements and new proposals for social improvement.

While the clubs still are supporting actively the constitutional Child Labor Amendment, the two most important activities and the ones that undoubtedly will receive close attention at the convention are educational advancement and the broadening of civic activities.

The convention will not be opened officially until Monday, July 21, but on Saturday, July 19, there will be a meeting of the members of the execu-

tive board of the national federation which will bring together the officers, the chairmen of standing committees, and a vice-president from each state, numbering 60 women. Also preceding the opening of the main event will be the meeting of the Indiana state federation on Monday.

The first big event apart from the convention sessions will be the annual dinner of the Indiana clubs, on the evening of July 21, to which all visitors to the convention have been invited. Following the dinner there will be a reception.

The various convention committees follow: Ida M. Anderson, Indianapolis, general chairman; Mrs. Stella Colman, Indianapolis, finance; Mrs. Mary Stubbs Moore, Indianapolis, transportation; Hallie McNeil, Indianapolis, publicity; Mrs. Sara Major Avery, Indianapolis, printing; Forba McDaniel, Indianapolis, registration; Ethelwyn Miller, Franklin, exhibits; Isador Kessler, Indianapolis, housing; Elizabeth Bailey, Indianapolis, entertainment; Adele I. Storck, Indianapolis, secretary to committee. Subcommittees: Mrs. Louise Myers, Crawfordsville, hostesses; Eva Reynolds, Indianapolis, luncheons; Anne Soden, Indianapolis, songs; Dove Meredith, Indianapolis, stunts; Merle Harvey, Lebanon, tennis; Kathryn Pickett, Indianapolis, golf; Mrs. G. M. Long, Indianapolis, bowling; Valley V. Boyer, Lafayette, bird making; Mary Carmichael, Muncie, billiards; June Eschelman, Connersville, equestrian; Elizabeth May, Indianapolis, swimming.

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## Hardy's Country and the Isle of Purbeck From Bournemouth

Itinerary	
Miles	
Bournemouth	4
Parkstone	1
Wareham	2
Corfe Castle	11
Studland	1
Swanage	1
Langton Matravers	14
Weymouth	14
Salisbury	110
Church Knowle	110
Total	110

THE route here suggested has a sufficient appeal alone for its romantic and picturesque scenery. Added to this it is crisscrossed with historical interest, and admirers of Thomas Hardy's works will meet many reminders of his stories of Dorset life along the way.

Much of the route is off the beaten track and a map giving adequate details is essential. For the general route the two miles to one inch Ordnance reduction in colored contour will serve, but for the Isle of Purbeck the one inch to one mile scale would be better.

Bournemouth can be reached from Southampton via Lyndhurst and Christchurch (30 miles), or from London by Guildford, Winchester, and Southampton (107 miles). Salisbury can be reached from Bristol via Bath and Warminster (52 miles). Tourists making a circular trip from Bournemouth could return from Salisbury by Ringwood (32 miles).

"Highways and Byways in Dorset" is a very entertaining traveling companion for this journey.

The Isle of Purbeck Before embarking on this road of adventure it is worth while making a fairly close study of the map. The Isle of Purbeck, it will be seen, is not really an island in the geographical sense. It is bounded on one side by Poole Harbor and the River Frome, on two sides by the English Channel, and on the fourth by a stream which does not enter the sea but joins the Frome. Along the island from east to west run like a backbone the Purbeck Hills broken only at Corfe by a ravine. In this ravine stands the romantic Corfe Castle, and between the hills and the sea lies a no man's land still sparsely inhabited by a few farmers and simple fisher folk. As one sees on closer acquaintance the whole district has a character more distinctive than many real islands.

Toward this land of enchantment the motorist speeds from Bournemouth by taking the right fork to Lytchett Minster, where the road turns abruptly left to Wareham. It is at Wareham that he is brought forcibly and directly into touch with the past, for the road rises partly over and partly through the grass-grown earthen ramparts which today encircle the major portion of the town, and which protected some kind of encampment here no one knows how long ago. Out beyond the opposite rampart the route crosses the Frome and enters the island. Very quietly but very surely as the motorist crosses Stoborough Heath it begins to weave its subtle spell over him until, suddenly, he comes in view of the romantic remains of Corfe Castle flung as though by giant hands in and upon this fissure of the Purbeck Hills. Round the moat and narrow ways he enters the village, all gray and nodding like an old pensioner resting on his stick in the sun.

Here he stays awhile to explore the crumbling walls inside which Lady Bankes and her household during the absence of her husband once held out for many months against the besieging troops. He notes the curious "room on stilts" at the "Greyhound" Hotel, and elsewhere, the outside stone stairways of a past century.

Five miles eastward he drops down to Studland, where there is a quaint and interesting Norman church in an unspoiled village by the sea. Over Ballard Down he finds Swanage, largely modern, but with an interesting coastline track out to Durston Head, though perhaps he must return by the same track into the town.

Knowing the country which he will presently explore, he takes in petrol before proceeding by the Langton Matravers Road. Out upon the downs is Worth Matravers with its ancient church and beyond that, lonely on the cliffs a curious little octagonal chapel. Still westward on the coast Chapman's Pool lies under a noble cliff, a secluded spot, indeed.

Corfe Village and Castle Returning, he makes Kingston and descends by a steep hill from the Downs with wide views across the Purbecks and a totally new impression of Corfe Castle.

Through Corfe village again he finds behind the castle the road to quiet Church Knowle. It is here that the one-inch scale map proves useful, for it is his purpose to mount the rough tracks on the downs for the views from the summit. The way is steep and partly grass grown, but the scene seaward and landward from the top is well worth the trouble. Below to the north lies all that strangely romantic heathland made famous by Thomas Hardy and westward stretch those friendly hills toward the sea.

He drops down the northward side to East Lulworth, past the private castle there and over the downs again into West Lulworth. Nestling at the foot of the down, a white road winds past thatched cottages where fuchsias and honeysuckle thrive, and finally tumbles into the waves of a little circular cove under white cliffs. Stand-



Ruins of Corfe Castle Overlooking the Old Gray Village

ing on the natural coast-guard lookout over the cove, he notices the almost vertical strata presenting faces to the sea to be slapped incessantly. By this slapping process, apparently, the curious Burtle Door Rock, Stair Hole, and the cove itself have been formed, and these he explores afoot.

Reluctantly he leaves this little corner of contentment by the white ribbon that hangs across the hill northward to Wool, there to see Woolbridge Manor, the Wellridge of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" and the scene of her brief honeymoon. It lies on the river bank just beyond the bridge characteristic of the tragic atmosphere of "Tess."

Ignoring the road to Weymouth, he speeds over the heathland to Dorchester, the Durnovaria of the Romans, but always "Casterbridge" to readers of Hardy. Southwestward a couple of miles is Maiden "Castle," a considerable earthwork. Maunbury

is a Roman amphitheater mentioned in "The Mayor of Casterbridge," is within easier reach of the town and out along present route lies Poundbury Camp to the left the town is left by the Sherborne Road. Through pretty Charnister he enters the charming valley of the Cerne, one of the objects of this pilgrimage.

Sherborne, the "Sherston Abbas" of Thomas Hardy, presents a bright trim face as one enters in search of the beautiful Abbey Church and one of the oldest schools in the country. The day is fast departing as the motorist sets out for Shaftesbury, mentioned in "Jude the Obscure." Here he mounts the hills again with a faring view over rich green country westward, and halts awhile to watch the changing colors in the setting sun before completing the 20 miles of switchback highway to Salisbury, the destination for the night. It has been a day of rich and varied delights.

## To Enjoy the Simple Life on a Mountain in Ceylon

PEAR-SHAPED Ceylon, island of pearls and palms, and, according to good Bishop Heber, where "only man is vile," rarely induces the white visitor to lead the simple life. Hotels, which are more or less comfortable, await the intrepid globe-trotter, and a car will take him anywhere along the stereotyped route. Cut-and-dried is the itinerary; rather a tame business, in fact.

One can, however, escape from the track of the tourist, provided no objection is made to roughing it. Indeed, the liver of the simple life who elects to sample a certain retired spot halfway up Adam's Peak (where the Ark is said to have rested) may lead the simplest of simple lives. For he will be alone with nature at an elevation of 4000 feet, the only signs of life being an occasional Cingalese peddler or a native woodcutter—chocolate-hued and picturesque—and various birds and animals. The last-named, by the way, sometimes prove rather too much of a good thing, particularly when their friendliness renders them maniacal. The screeching of the parrots is, at first hearing, terrific, and the spectacle of a 25-foot snake coiled round a tree-trunk is a trifle disconcerting. Of the monkeys, more anon.

Under the Sheltering Palm The simple life also may be led amidst the coconut trees which grow right down to the water's edge, fringing the sandy shore for miles and harboring fireflies and mosquitoes by the million. Still, this is not the real thing. No genuine simple life cares to know that he can depend upon sea fish for breakfast every day, and that a wire (from the neighboring village) to Colombo will bring him fresh meat packed in ice, potted European delicacies, and the daily newspapers. So the globe-trotter with a sense of the fitness of things moves (like Excelsior) upwards, Adam's Peak being his objective. Unless, of course, he is prepared to eat coconuts and to drink their milk, and, like Paul and Virginia, who, declare the highbrows, were shipwrecked off Cey-

lon,—to doze all day beneath "the shade of the sheltering palm."

The white man in search of mild adventure may live aboard a native half-decked country boat, going ashore in search of provisions. This, however, is not the simple life; the village general store destroys it.

He who visits blazing Ceylon in quest of a retired life, scoring the effete civilization provided by hotels, motor-cars, a mountain railway, golf, tennis, dinner parties, clubs and polite conversation, makes straight for a point at the foot of Adam's Peak. A sturdy hill pony carries him from ridge to ridge, till, finally, the intensely green valley below is lost in a blue haze of heat. At 2000 feet the air is appreciably cooler; and, if the gorgeously-hued and enormous butterflies give the change in temperature a miss, spotted deer, startled by the ring of the pony's hoofs, dart across open spaces or coyly hide behind the primeval trees. A wild bull-elephant may be heard trumpeting to his mate; the elk, a lordly creature, looks out from a barrier of rhododendrons; a sloth, awaking from his much-appreciated slumber, blinks his eye. Monkeys trisk amongst the boughs, or, making a chain, swing themselves from one tree to another. A bright-eyed mongoose crosses the twisting pathway; birds of astonishingly brilliant plumage twitter in their nests. A lithe black bear slyly peeps from its rocky fastness.

Another 2000 feet, and one has arrived at the chosen spot. The perspiring coolies, hardy and as strong as

as horses, already are there, having taken a short cut. They have lit a fire, and the sleeping-tent is pitched. The leader of the gang, who, on the strength of a sheaf of greasy and much-thumbed testimonials, has been engaged as cook and general factotum, stores the tinned provisions in a second tent. He proposes sleeping among the biscuit boxes, so that, should thieves come in the night, the delicacies entrusted to his care will remain intact. A thoughtful fellow, whose caste, happily, forbids his eating the same food as the white man. Biscuits and potted meat are safe in his guardianship.

An hour later the sun has sunk in a red blaze behind the tops of the distant trees; the coolies, braving encounters with black bears, have departed for a tiny mountain hamlet, there to pass the night; the fireflies buzz and twinkle. The green parrots are roosting; an owl, known locally as the "devil bird," foot-toots in a gloomy key; the factotum (who answers to the name of Jericho) is snoring near a clump of tangled undergrowth. Supper, consisting of tinned soup, cheese, biscuits, toffee, and bananas, which were picked on the journey up the mountain, is over. "Master" takes his ease in a long camp chair.

The simple life has begun. One day is much the same as another, perhaps monotonously so. Up with the sunrise; a dip in the dashing stream, which, met by a cluster of arresting rocks, makes an ideal shower bath; buffalo milk from a milk-forming part of the camp equipment. A stroll through the forest follows the modest early breakfast.

Midday is the simple life's lunch time. Bread is unobtainable, while fresh butter does not penetrate as far as Adam's Peak. Still, it is possible to get used to biscuits, of which, mercifully, there are many kinds. Bananas (rather tough and stringy) are to be had for the picking; a sort of white raspberry grows everywhere, and coconuts are sold by the natives, who, returning from an expedition to the palm-fringed coast, are laden with the filling dainties. They also bring with them fish.

After lunch comes a ride through the forest, or an expedition to the summit of the mountain, where a hollow in a certain rock is thought, by

the Brahmins, to be the footstep of Siva. The Buddhists claim that Buddha was responsible for the deed, while the Muhammadans attribute it to Adam, whose sons they delight in styling themselves. A visit to an estate on the lower slope does not come amiss, and nowhere in all the wide world of hospitality is a welcome more sincere, the Ceylon planter being a perfect host.

The simple life who is a botanist may botanize to his heart's content. The variety of flowers is astonishing: English, Alpine, and tropical examples abounding; each square yard literally is covered with them. And if he is an entomologist, the sunlit hours are a joy to him, the most decorative butterflies imaginable delighting the eye. Positively a riot of color, provided he looks for it lower down the mountain.

Monkeys' Attention Supper ends the uneventful, but pleasant day. The camp table—a collapsible affair—is set up in the open air, and Jericho, having served the unpretentious meal, stands by with a hunting-crop firmly grasped in his sinewy brown hand. This is necessary, for the monkeys, waxing both friendly and bold, make for "Master's" bananas, and other dishes. But Jericho will stand no nonsense; he lays about him with the marauding creatures retire to the topmost branches of the trees, where, from a cleft of vantage, they gibber and gibe. Presumably the menial understands their saucy remarks, since he answers them in super-inflated Cingalese.

A month of simple living in the mountains of Ceylon is about as much as the average simple life can stand. Even at a 4000 foot altitude it may be unpleasantly hot for the greater part of the sunlit day, while there are moments when the solitude becomes oppressive, particularly if one's stock of books runs out. A terrible catastrophe. . .

GEORGE CECIL.

## The Free and Honored Squaw

By TAHAN OF THE KIOWAS

WHITE people hold many false beliefs concerning the Indian. But none of them is further from the facts than their idea of the position woman occupied before the arrival of Europeans. The common notion is that her place was little, if at all, above that of slavery, whereas in fact the Indian woman then enjoyed higher social and political privileges than do civilized women today.

Contrary to the general belief, there was an equitable division of labor between the man and the woman. The man furnished the meat for his family, and skins for the clothing. This frequently involved long, toilsome journeys. Food-getting was the fundamental problem of primitive life.

During the man's absence, the woman cared for the family. She picked berries, dug roots, made clothing, and cared for the children and the aged.

When the man returned to his fire-side, sometimes with a scanty supply of meat, it was necessary for him to recuperate. And, too, his equipment needed mending and his quiver replenishing with arrows.

When the tribe or family was on a journey, the man had to be on the watch for enemies and on the lookout for game. The lot of the woman was to care for the family belongings.

It was in the sedentary agricultural tribes that the woman's influence showed to the best advantage. For instance, women of the tribes occupying the southwestern part of the United States owned the house and the fields. They were inherited by the daughters, as they are today, in the tribes least influenced by the culture of the white man.

The woman was held in respect in all of the tribes. In some of the most important societies women held high office, as in the Rain Priesthood of the Zunis. Indeed, while the customs and the culture of the tribes differed greatly, the woman was always mistress of the tepee, wigwam, Hogan or house.

The woman controlled the fundamentals of society. Of this the Iroquois furnish a good example. Here the woman was head of the family. She owned the house and its furnishings and the cultivated fields. The mother had exclusive right to her children, whose lineage was traced through her, not the father. When her son became of marriageable age she sought and found a mate for him outside of her own clan, and she made all arrangements with the girl's mother for the wedding. All the young couple had to do was to marry and live happy ever after in the house belonging to the wife. If the husband was not good to her she could send him out of the house not to return. If her son was not as wise or as virtuous as he might be, his mother selected a mate for him who was wiser and stronger than he.

Indian women were the original suffragists of America. Iroquois mothers, in the exercise of their natural rights, selected the chiefs from among their sons. Every mother had a vote. Should a chief prove undesirable, the women "knocked his horns off." This was their figurative expression for deposing a chief.

The women possessed the right to hold office. Every group of families or each clan, had its chieftainesses. A part of their duty was to keep a watchful eye on the treasury, and to replenish it when necessary. The deposits of the treasury consisted of wampum, corn meal, smoked meat, feather work and furs.

The women held the right to dispose

of war captives. A woman could save a prisoner's life by adopting him as her son.

It was not unusual for a woman to be elected chief. There are many accounts in the records of early explorers concerning women chiefs. Bertran, the historian, says that in the year 1540 De Soto met a woman whom he styled "a peace queen ruling in royal state her tribe on the Savanna River."

Should further confirmation of the prestige held by Indian women be required, one need only turn to one of the very first documents in the history of the Colony of Massachusetts. The Registry of Deeds of Cambridge has on record at least three deeds from "Squa Sachem" (woman chief) transferring land in that vicinity. There, too, it is on record that when the first party of Pilgrims from Plymouth visited the present site of Charlestown in the year 1621, they were met by the "Squa Sachem" at the head of her tribe which lived at that place.

It is noteworthy that as the Indians accepted the white man's civilization the woman lost her influence. At present there seems to be a reversion in some tribes to the old estimate of the worth and dignity of the woman. A notable instance occurred a few months ago when the Kaw tribe of Oklahoma elected Tahay, the daughter of a former chief, Washunga, to the chieftainship. And since then United States Senator Charles Curtis of the same tribe has placed before Congress a bill providing for equal suffrage for the women of the United States.

The student finds that prior to contact with the European the Indian woman's condition and standing in her tribe was the best possible when the degree of culture possessed by her people is considered.

The influence of the goddesses had much to do with the position of women. Ji-gon-sa-seh, the Great Mother, ruled the nations of the Great Lake region because the prevailing belief was that she was descended from the Woman who came down from heaven. Her word was law. Her consent was necessary in making treaties with other nations.

As long as the Indian woman held her place among her people, she was one code of morals. Whatever was right for the man was right for the woman. Whatever was wrong for the man was wrong for the woman.

When the white man came, the Indian woman lost much of her status and influence. With that went the morale of her race.

From the AVENUE of NINTH



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Semi-Annual CLEARANCE Now On!  
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Let Us Serve You  
Whether you live in Washington or are only a casual visitor, The Palais Royal is at your service. Here you will find courteous treatment from interested salespeople, and the Executive Staff ever ready to make shopping in this store comfortable, convenient and pleasant.

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A very low price for such a high quality hammock  
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YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED

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Seasonable clothes for leisure time during the summer and your vacation period.  
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## NEW YORK RADIOCASTING STUDIO HAS LUXURY, BEAUTY, EFFICIENCY

WEAF Affords Ideal Sending and Receiving Rooms—Its Programs Varied and Instructive

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 15.—One of the most restful and genuinely satisfying places in New York today is the WEAF radio-casting studio at 195 Broadway in the very heart of the city's busiest section.

As a study of contrasts, the experience of listening to the din and confusion of the national Democratic convention in these pleasant rooms, is hard to beat. Here, everything is subdued, softly lighted and truly artistic.

The great reception room at WEAF is more like a well-appointed home than a business office. Everything is of the best and fills the eye happily, while the studio itself possesses an atmosphere of quiet balance and poise that cannot fail to impress and be reflected by the singers and other musicians, as well as by the speakers

from educational and welfare associations so frequently heard from this station.

And incidentally WEAF is getting a remarkable reaction from these latter features. Mothers who have learned something helpful with regard to child-training, young housewives whose budgets have been materially helped by hints as to buying or cooking and the business man who has gained a new concept of advertising are all coming back with letters, suggestions, questions and other tangible evidence of keen interest.

Those who are enjoying the good things sent out by WEAF may get some pleasure out of visualizing the surroundings and atmosphere that envelope the actual radio-casting. There is no suggestion of shop or factory, but a very definite air of good taste, beauty and refinement.

## Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

### FOR TUESDAY, JULY 22

Musical instruments are rapidly approaching the conglomeration of "trick" names that radio has found necessary to force upon an innocent public. We thought that such an old established art as music would have "arrived" with all the names it needed. But behold! Today from KDKA an instrument is announced called the "uniphone" and described as a bell instrument.

Unidyn and uniphone are not so far apart. In radio we use the word "dye" meaning force. Therefore every designer of a new type of circuit looks back through his Greek or Latin and gets some word or derivative therefrom and gets a "change-of-force," or "one-force," or "different-force" and calls them, respectively, Tropadyn, Unidyn or Monodyn, and Heterodyn. Thereupon the public decided that radio is complicated. And now music has fallen in line with the uniphone. It is used as an accompaniment to a Shriners' male quartet followed by a Hawaiian orchestra. Certainly it variety is desired an hour with KDKA tonight will satisfy any extremist.

WGYY will give us an organ concert. This station so seldom puts an organ on the air that it is an event to look forward to. No instrument seems to be reproduced with as pleasing an effect over radio as the pipe organ. Stephen E. Boisclair will be at the console of the organ at Proctor's Harmonus, Bleeker Hall, Albany, N. Y. The concert will be sent over land line to Schenectady and then radio-cast.

### Program Features

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 22  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (430 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Children's stories in French and English.  
7:30 p. m.—Rex Battle and his Mount Royal Hotel concert orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—Variety program from La Presse studio.  
10:30 p. m.—Joseph C. Smith and his Mount Royal Hotel dance orchestra. Specialties by Joseph Smith, violinist.  
WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Leo Reisman and his orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—Rex Battle and his Mount Royal Hotel concert orchestra.  
8:40 p. m.—Copley-Plaza ensemble.  
9 p. m.—Concert by Thomas E. Clifford, baritone, Harrison Fisher, accompanist, Springfield studio.  
9:30 p. m.—Concert by M. S. Vincent, violinist; Louis V. Hoffmann, pianist; Boston studio.  
WGYY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (430 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Dinner music by Joseph A. Chickens and his Clover Club Orchestra, Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.  
9:30 p. m.—Concert by Willem van Houten, violinist; Willem van Houten, pianist; radio-cast from Lewiston Stadium, New York.  
WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (493 Meters)  
10 a. m.—Emanuel Stier, baritone; talks under the auspices of the Lecture Bureau of the Board of Education; market and weather report.  
11 p. m.—Ruth Linsley Oliver, contralto; Edna Niffen, pianist; children's stories.  
11:30 p. m.—Concert by Edna Niffen, mezzo soprano; talk by Frank E. Parsons, Socialist candidate for New York State Governor; WEAF Concert Group; Cordes Markes Orchestra.  
WPAF, Round Hills Radio Corporation, South Dartmouth, Mass. (335 Meters) (Same program as WEAF in New York City)  
WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (335 Meters)  
8:05 p. m.—Dinner music by Ehrenzeller's Crescent Orchestra, George Ehrenzeller, conductor.  
9 p. m.—The Wip's bedtime stories.  
9:30 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, Roy B. Comfort, conductor; soloist, Miss Edna Cook Smith, contralto.

Select a Refined

### GIFT

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**SCHWARZSCHILD'S**  
Silverware—Jewelry—Novelties  
and at Broad Street, RICHMOND, VA.

**Didonover & DeBoto**

Correct Feminine Apparel

Grace Street at Second  
Richmond, Virginia

**W. FRED RICHARDSON**  
Security Storage Co.  
RICHMOND, VA.  
Fireproof and Non-fireproof Warehouses  
Vaults for Silverware

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For weddings and social functions the best is imperative. Samples and prices on request.

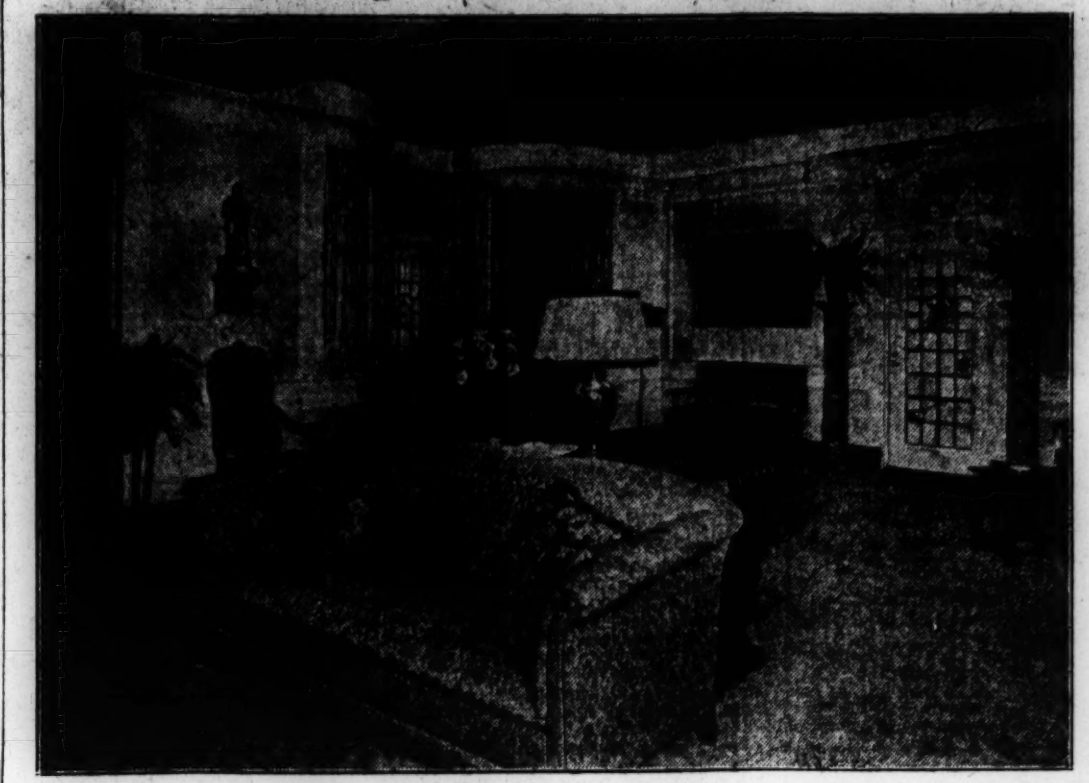
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Merchandise of Unsurpassed Quality at MODERATE PRICES  
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Make this "Your Bank"  
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS  
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Department store that has served the people of Richmond and Virginia for 65 years.

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Our REPUTATION and SUCCESS are founded upon  
Exclusive Furnishings  
Character, Perseverance and Honesty  
VALUES DEFENDABLE  
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10% Discount on Most Cash Sales

## WEAF Offers Luxurious Reception Room



This Picture Shows Just a Corner of WEAF's Reception Room. A Loud Speaker for the Entertainment of Artists Awaiting Their Turn is Concealed Behind the Curtains.

9:30 p. m.—Band from Piano, Tex.  
Prof. A. A. Cruise directing.  
11 p. m.—Miss Agnes Weeks, pianist, and Mrs. Juanita Blair Price, singing.  
WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (426 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Popular half hour.  
8:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Hook's Harmony Masters.  
9 p. m.—Program given by courtesy of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge No. 35, featuring the Omaha Elks' Band, Henry G. Cox, director. Arranged by Charles M. Fisk.

**PACIFIC STANDARD TIME**  
KPO, Hale, Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)  
12 noon—Reading of the Scripture.  
2 p. m.—Rudy Selger's Fairmont Hotel Orchestra.  
2:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Theodore J. Irwin.  
5:30 p. m.—Children's hour stories by Big Brother of KPO.  
8 p. m.—Rudy Selger's Fairmont Hotel Orchestra.

8 p. m.—Program under the management of the League of American Pen Women, Josephine Wilson, California, vice-president.  
KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (312 Meters)  
4:30 p. m.—Concert Orchestra of the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, Vinton La Ferra, conducting.  
8 p. m.—Arion Trio: Annabelle Jones, contralto; Max Schmidt, accordion soloist; Wyle Doran, baritone; Agatha Cummings Southern, soprano; address, Hunting With the Bow and Arrow; Donnan R. Smith, Mid-Pacific Hawaiian Quartet; Dean Gross, baritone; Margaret Avery, cellist; Josephine Holub, violinist.  
10 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Henry Halstead's Hotel St. Francis Dance Orchestra, San Francisco.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)  
4:45 p. m.—Aerial organ recital.  
8 p. m.—Ambassador Hotel Coconut Grove Orchestra.  
9 p. m.—Examiner-Highland Park Six Orchestra.  
10 p. m.—Vocal concert by Leontino Redon.

### WGI OFFERS PERIOD FOR AMATEUR WORK

MEDFORD HILLSIDE, Mass., July 15 (Special).—Following the usual code practice broadcast from station WGI at about 8:40 p. m., twice a week there will be an amateur radio period, during which announcements of special interest to transmitting amateurs will be made. C. R. Emery, director of radio-casting at Amrad, is being assisted in promoting this phase of the evening program by local members of the A. R. R. L. and the Commonwealth Radio Association.

It is expected that these short talks for the benefit of amateur listeners will help to bring about a better understanding between the amateurs and the broadcast listeners.

### COAL

Quality and Service

That's All

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**BOOT**  
**SHOPS**  
BALTIMORE  
117 N. Lexington St.  
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For Men, Women and Children  
—and in no other instance is the price so high as that which you pay for best quality shoes.  
**WYMAN**  
The House of Good Shoes  
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Established 1883  
**JOEL GUTMAN & CO.**  
A Good Store for Quality  
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**Hochschild, Kohn & Co.**  
Howard and Lexington Streets  
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**"THE RUG STORE"**  
SUMMER RUGS  
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC  
**McDOWELL & CO.**  
217 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, Md.

**Wesley W. Ring**  
Baltimore Dressed Beef  
STALL 65, RICHMOND MARKET  
DAILY ATTENDANCE  
ALL ORDERS DELIVERED PROMPTLY  
BALTIMORE, Md.  
**E. A. SCHAFER**  
547 Lexington Market, Baltimore  
Daily in Attendance  
**LAMB AND VEAL**  
Daily in Attendance  
**NOW ON**  
Stock Taking Sales  
Reductions from  
10% to 50%  
317 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, Md.  
The Unusual Gift Shop

## Radio Develops Thriving Industry

HERE is a summary which shows how big radio has already grown. At the beginning of 1924 there were in this country approximately: Three million radio receiving sets, 10,000,000 listeners, 542 licensed radio-casting stations, 250,000 persons directly and indirectly connected with the industry, 2000 manufacturers of radio apparatus, 1000 wholesale dealers in radio sets, 30,000 retailers of all kinds who handled radio equipment, 1000 newspapers carrying radio programs and radio news departments, 2500 country weeklies which featured radio, 50 exclusively radio periodicals, 50 magazines with radio sections, 250 popular and technical books written by radio, and seven trade papers devoted exclusively to radio.

## Question Box

127. Does stranded copper wire, sometimes used for aerials, possess inductance? If so, wouldn't an aerial of this kind of wire have to be shorter than if it was solid wire? What effect does a dead aerial coil (one with too many turns) have on the signals, that of weakening them or distorting them? Does the current coming in from the aerial pass from the grid of the vacuum tube to the filament and out, or does the grid act as a condenser?—B. S. Pea Ridge, Ark.

(Ans.) Theoretically stranded wire would seem to possess some inductance, but in practice this wire is used as any other wire. Authorities differ on this point. A coil with a "dead end" causes losses in the signal strength if it is in the grid circuit of a set, thereby weakening them. It does not cause distortion. The incoming current causes a potential drop across the grid. The grid acts as one plate of a very small condenser in two ways. It forms a condenser using the filament as the other plate, and also forms a condenser with the plate of the tube. It is through this latter condenser that capacity feed-back occurs in radio frequency stages, causing the use of stabilizing devices such as potentiometers or neutralizing condensers and coils.

128. In the Monitor of June 17 an

Apparel and Footwear for women who appreciate the maximum quality and good style.

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Charles Street BALTIMORE 216 N. Gth

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**Parisienne Dyeing Co.**

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DELICATESSEN PASTRIES

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## LONG-DISTANCE SYNCHRONIZING DEVICE INVENTED BY DE FOREST

Radio Engineer Develops Apparatus to Operate Cameras Photographing Sound and Action Simultaneously

NEW YORK, July 15.—Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the audion, which makes possible radio-casting and receiving, as well as talking motion pictures, has just achieved another triumph. He has invented a long-distance synchronizing device by which two cameras, one photographing sound and the other action, may be operated simultaneously, and the resultant product afterward amalgamated in perfect synchronization.

## RADIO IMPORTANT ASSET TO FARMER

Market Reports, Sometimes Disconcerting to City "Fan," Have Significant Mission

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 15.—The dissemination of market reports by radio means more to the farmers of the United States than any other radio feature, to judge from the volumes of appreciative letters received by the Radio News Service of the Department of Agriculture, which is typical of the voluntary expressions of appreciation which the farmers are writing.

I have here the only radio outfit in this section. The farmers are all about ready to put them in, but have been hard pressed and have not done so up to this time. Everyone around here calls me up every day to get the market and crop reports. The market reports will revolutionize the farming business. The farmer is promptly informed about the markets, does not have to take the buyer's word about anything. The farmer knows much about the market as men at the principal market points. It is all right to get reports and lectures, but that gets us back to the phonograph stage. The radio-casting of markets makes the radio as essential to the farmer as the auto is in this age. If everything in radio-casting is cut out, save the markets as that is our bread and butter out here.

The Radio News Service goes out from the headquarters in Washington, and from the branch offices of the department throughout the country. At 75 radio-casting stations, the department is hooked up with the sending sets and so speaks directly to the farmers. From four stations the department sends out its dispatches in code. These are picked up all over, translated and used for newspapers or for bulletins in and out of business offices. One hundred and five radio-casting stations incorporate "Agriograms," bits of general agricultural information from the department, in their regular programs.

As about half of the people live on farms or in farming communities and little hamlets surrounded by farmers and farm families, the appeal of the special farm news is made to a more important class than that of any other special service.

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Majane Brothers, Kiosk, Howard & Franklin Sts.; Salvendy Hotel, Charles & Chase Sts.; Plaza News Stand, Fayette & St. Paul Sts.; Abe Sherman, Kiosk, Fayette & Calvert Sts.; E. K. Edwards, American Bldg.; Robert Monford, Kiosk, Liberty & Baltimore Sts.; Sam Friedal, Kiosk, Fayette & Howard Sts.; Sam Land News Co. Kiosk, Howard & Baltimore Sts.; Union News Co., Union Station.

Replies indicate that instead of the threatened collapse of the dry sentiment that made the Eighteenth Amendment possible in the face of tremendous opposition, the prohibition forces are stronger now than ever before.

The Christian Science Monitor has published a booklet entitled, "Prohibition Is Here to Stay," which contains detailed reports from the various organizations that were included in the Survey, also a summing up of the fruits of four years of Prohibition.

It will be glad to mail this booklet to anyone who is interested. Organizations or individuals desiring copies of this booklet may obtain any number desired

Address

**The**

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BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASS.





## The Mountains That Played Hide-and-Seek

PEGGY and David, whose home is on a ranch where the wide plains covered with sage brush stretch away and away as far as the eye can see, were on their way east with their parents to spend a summer vacation in the White Mountains.

As soon as they got on to the train, both children wanted to know how long it would be before they reached the mountains, and long before anyone else on the train was awake, Peggy and David had their noses pressed against the windows, trying to peer through in the dim light of the dawn for the first sign of a hilltop.

If you have lived among the mountains all your life, it will be difficult for you to understand why Peggy and David were so anxious for that first glimpse.

"Are they really white?" Peggy had asked.

"Will they have snow on the top, even in summer?" David had wanted to know.

"We shall have to climb up and see for ourselves," said Daddy.

"Mummy told me that they looked pink in the early morning," said Peggy.

"I've seen them wearing purple velvet in the evening," said Daddy.

Toward the journey's end the rain began to fall and when the little family arrived at their destination nothing could be seen but a heavy gray mist.

"Wait until the sun comes out tomorrow," said Mummy. But when the morning came and the children jumped out of bed and rushed to their bedroom window not a mountain was visible. The rain had ceased but everything was still completely hidden behind the thick mist.

Presently David gave a shout, "Look, look," he cried, pointing with his finger.

Beyond a smoky cloud a vast shape was looming. Clearer and clearer it grew until the whole mountain was in view. Then another appeared, and then another until the children had counted at least eight or nine of them.

"I wish," said Peggy, "that they would take off their gray cloaks and

"They are playing hide-and-seek," said Peggy.

"Get your raincoats then," said Daddy, "and let's go and look for them." This suited everyone far better than waiting about.

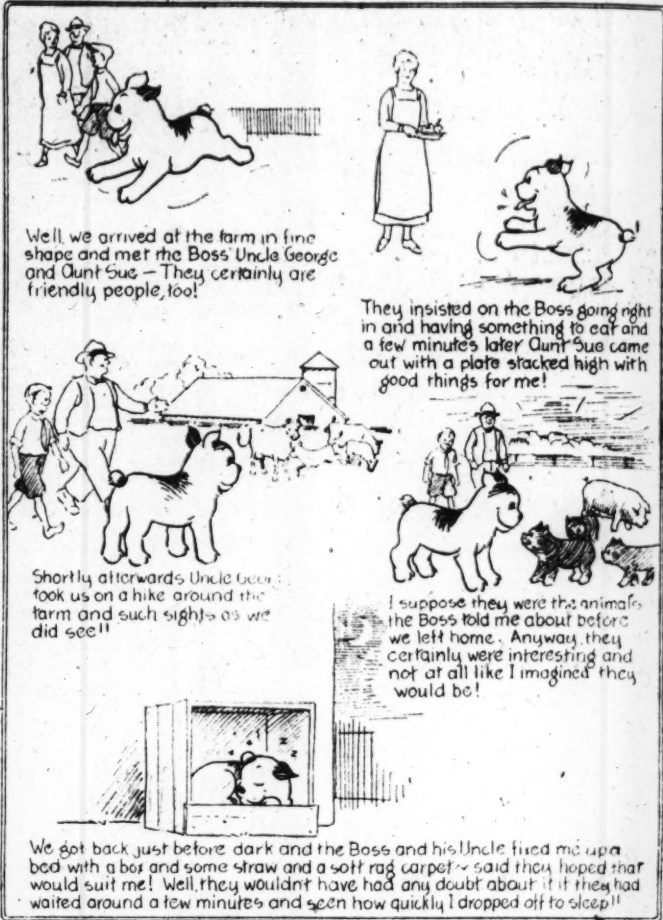
Soon they were trudging steadily upward. "Phew!" exclaimed Daddy after 15 minutes' climb, "we ought to be on the top of something soon."

Everyone was so intent on the climb that nobody noticed that the sun had come out at last.

Suddenly an exclamation from David who was on ahead started the rest running.

The little path that they had been following came to a full stop and there stretched out before them lay the mountains, peak after peak glistening in the sunshine.

"Why, they're not white at all," cried Peggy. "They're silver!"



Well, we arrived at the farm in fine shape and met the Boss Uncle George and Aunt Sue—They certainly are friendly people, too!

They insisted on the Boss going right in and having something to eat and a few minutes later Aunt Sue came out with a plate stacked high with good things for me!

Shortly afterwards Uncle took us on a hike around the farm and such sights as we did see!

I suppose they were the animals the Boss told me about before we left home. Anyway, they certainly were interesting and not at all like I imagined they would be!

We got back just before dark and the Boss and his Uncle fixed me up a bed with a box and some straw and a soft rug carpet said they hoped that would suit me! Well, they wouldn't have had any doubt about it if they had waited around a few minutes and seen how quickly I dropped off to sleep!

## The Southern Heavens for August Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

LUNAR eclipses have in the past been considered of less astronomical importance than those of the sun. It is now being recognized that much may be learned from the moon in eclipse. Observations of a solar eclipse add to our knowledge of the sun and its surroundings, and astronomers go to the ends of the earth to study the spectacle with specialized apparatus. Lunar eclipses portray the structure and character of the earth's atmosphere, and any one can make valuable observations. The value of amateur observation of lunar eclipses has been emphasized by Dr. Willard J. Fisher in a recently published study of 68 eclipses occurring during the period 1860-1922. Much of his material came from the non-professional. Nevertheless, it has yielded important results as to terrestrial atmospheric conditions.

Everyone who has seen a total lunar eclipse has noted the ruddy, coppery hue, which the prophet Joel describes as "the moon turned into blood." This weird illumination of the moon's disk is caused by light refracted through the earth's atmosphere, and is an index of the transparency of the air. If

the sun were concentrated to a point of light, and the moon were a sufficiently large screen, we would see silhouetted out there on the moon all the mountain peaks, all the strata of dust and all the cloud formations encircling our globe on the sunrise-sunset line. With the revolution of the earth on its axis, a moving picture of terrestrial meteorology would be presented. In reality, the peculiarities of the earth's atmosphere are shown confusedly, and the eclipsed moon in its progress brings to our view a sample strip of the earth's shadow lying along the center or above the center. Eclipses occurring with the moon on the north side of the shadow's center are decidedly dim. This difference in brightness indicates that on the average the atmosphere of the northern hemisphere is more obstructed, possibly due to the unequal distribution of land and water on the earth. The effect of the volcanic

haze in the atmosphere from the gigantic eruptions from Krakatoa, Pelée, and Katma appeared distinctly in the dimness of the eclipses included in the disturbed periods.

A total eclipse of the moon occurs on Aug. 14, and Dr. Fisher has been sending out requests for observations. This eclipse will be seen to best advantage in the southern hemisphere, since the moon at the middle of the eclipse will stand in the zenith off the coast of Africa, near Mauritius. The observations are for the most part simple, and require no more than good eyesight and accurate time. If one has opera glass, field glass, or telescope, so much the better, but in all cases the aperture and power should be given. The principal features to be looked for is the visibility of the moon's limb and surface details. As a test of observation, it is a good plan to look at the moon, when it is nearly full and not eclipsed, and note what markings are visible. Is the "man" or the "lady" in the moon discernible? During the eclipse, the selected bright and dark objects on the disk should be followed through the eclipse from beginning to end. The amateur should remember,

in making any report, to state his location, and what standard time he uses.

Dr. Fisher is also making a novel effort to obtain a knowledge of the weather conditions in the neighborhoods of the earth's surface, which are responsible for the illumination of the moon's limb at the four contacts with the shadow. The points for the first and second contacts are in the South Atlantic Ocean off the Gulf of Guinea; for the third and fourth contacts, points west of Naha, Liu Kiu Islands, and in the North China Sea, east of Hainan. Voyagers at sea may give him the needed data as to cloudiness, transparency and color of the sky at sunset for the first two positions in the Atlantic; or at sunrise for the last two in China waters.

The circumstances of the eclipse, given in Greenwich time, are as follows: Moon enters penumbra at 5:32 p. m.; enters shadow at 6:31 p. m.; total eclipse begins at 7:31 p. m.; total eclipse ends at 9:09 p. m.; moon leaves shadow at 10:09 p. m.; and leaves penumbra at 11:07 p. m.

The Constellations

At our time of observation, Scorpio and Sagittarius are dropping in the west, following hard after Libra and Virgo. Ophiuchus, Hercules, and Lyra, situated partly in or below the Milky Way, are also being swept to the horizon. Due north we may see Aquila, Delphinus, and Cygnus. The last is sometimes called the Northern Cross. Returning to Scorpio, we may trace the forms of Ara, Lupus, Triangulum Australe, Circinus, and Centaurus, until we come to Crux, the Southern Cross. At the left of Crux, Musca and Carina appear. On the meridian above the pole is Pavo, the Peacock. East of the pole, Hydrus, a triangular configuration, is marked by the Small Magellanic Cloud. The Large Magellanic Cloud lies between Hydrus and Volans. In the south, east, Phoenix and Tucana precede Eridanus, rising with the bright star Achernar. The eastern sky shows Capricornus, Grus, Piscis Austrinus, Aquarius, Cetus, and Pegasus. The Great Southern Star, or Rigel, is the sole occupant of the northeastern section, in an easy constellation to find, and to remember.

The Planets

The bright planets, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, are all to be seen at our time of observation, as shown on the accompanying map. Saturn, farthest toward the west, is approaching the sunset. Jupiter, not far from Antares, is very bright. On Aug. 7 it reaches a stationary point from which it will seem to move eastward among the stars. Mars is the most interesting planet this month, and is in most favorable position for observation in southern latitudes. On Aug. 23 it will be in opposition to the sun, and at its nearest position to the earth. Many astronomers will avail themselves of this auspicious opportunity. Mercury may be seen as an evening star after sunset about Aug. 14. Venus is the bright morning star. On Aug. 7 it attains its greatest brilliancy, and may be followed with the naked eye into full daylight. Neptune is in conjunction with the sun on Aug. 13. The position of Uranus is shown on the map, but the planet is beyond unaided vision.

BELGIUM'S POPULATION, 7,666,055

BRUSSELS, June 23 (Special Correspondence).—According to the Official List, just issued, the population of Belgium on Dec. 31, 1923, was 7,666,055. Of these, 3,838,797 are women and 3,827,258 men. The most populous city of the kingdom is Antwerp, with 300,677 inhabitants. Brussels, exclusive of its suburbs, has a population of 215,145.

## AUSTRIAN STEEL TRADE INACTIVE

Lack of Transport Facilities May Prove an Insurmountable Obstacle to Progress

VIENNA, June 27 (Special Correspondence).—Austrian industry, especially the iron and steel branches, is passing through a severe crisis. Organized in the first place for the needs of a country of 50,000,000 inhabitants, its home market is now restricted to less than 6,000,000. Consequently its future existence depends entirely on export trade.

Even in peace times the industries had found it necessary to look for foreign customers, as their output was far greater than the home market could absorb. Then came the war handicaps, and the Austrian manufacturers of all kinds that most of the industries were forced to enlarge their capacity. The breaking up of the old monarchy which followed proved a veritable catastrophe for the industries, which are now hemmed in on all sides by economic barriers. The tariffs which have so far been made to place Austrian wares on the other side of these barriers have not met with anything like the success desired.

The causes for this failure are obvious: The industries are too severely handicapped by home conditions. Taxation is enormously high, the banks demand exorbitant rates of interest for loans, and there are no cheap transportation facilities to the sea.

Labor conditions too are most unsatisfactory. The trade organizations place every possible obstacle in the way of any increase in working hours, although the interests of the whole country urgently demand a higher productive output. Laboring under such peculiar disadvantages it is easy to understand the Austrian manufacturers' and the almost impossible to compete with their English and American rivals.

Urgent demands are now being made for the Government to do its share in the work of promoting foreign trade by reducing taxation on goods for export, and also that the banks should recognize that it is their duty to assist the exporting branches.

Austrian industry is sound at the core, but just now it needs the earnest co-operation of all interested parties. To make Austrian industries self-supporting is one of the greatest tasks in the whole reconstruction problem.

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## WASTE IS CHARGED IN 'GAS' INDUSTRY; CLEAN-UP INVOKED

(Continued from Page 1)

bringing down local tank wagon and filling station prices.

Oil experts were unwilling to say definitely today what the price of gasoline would be for the rest of the summer but thought that the filling station price probably would be around 19 cents a gallon. The price would surely go no higher than that, they said, and it might go lower.

## Price Driven Lowest in Decade in Rochester (N. Y.) Trade War

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15 (Special)—Retail prices for gasoline approached pre-war levels here today due to a bitter trade skirmish between rival filling stations. At one station gasoline was sold for as low as 12 cents and hundreds of cars attracted by the lowest price that has prevailed here in a decade flocked past its pumps yesterday. Today the drive is confined entirely to gasoline stations along Lake Avenue, the main thoroughfare between Rochester and the lakeside resorts along Lake Ontario.

It began about two weeks ago when two or three new stations were opened for business in a street already rather well provided with gas markets. At that time gasoline from the Standard Oil refineries was selling for 20 cents and so-called independent gasoline was quoted at 17 cents. The newly established dealers immediately started a drive on their already entrenched rivals by dropping the price of the independent gasoline to 15 cents. This price immediately was met by the other stations.

Little apparent advantage has resulted to either side. Still another station was set up Saturday that Sunday began to sell gas at 12 cents. So far other dealers have not met this sharp decrease. The price of Standard Oil remains unchanged, and there is little prospect that the big company will be compelled to lower its rate to meet the price-cutting unless the low price spreads to other sections of the city.

## Schenectady-Albany Traffic Buying at New 14-Cent Rate

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 15 (Special)—Gasoline was posted at 14 cents late yesterday afternoon at pump stations between Schenectady and Albany, where 16 cents had prevailed earlier in the day. This is one of a nest of stations which draw business from both Albany and Schenectady and from heavy cross-state and Adirondack Mountain tourist traffic.

Three hundred yards away another station has been selling for 16 cents, while in Albany the prevailing price is 18 cents, as compared with 17 cents in Schenectady. Price-cutting began in Schenectady when an old dealer opened a new station, filling his 100,000-gallon tank with gasoline procurable at low prices while his competitors were still trying to write off inventories of high-priced gasoline at a profit.

This new station made a record of gasoline sold from pumps in a day, 23,999 gallons at 18 cents, and then stations in the vicinity began to drop to meet the competition. Local dealers expect refineries to make still lower tank wagon prices possible.

## Arkansas Price Drops 3 Cents in Week; Big Profits Divulged

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15 (Special)—A cut of 2 cents in the price of gasoline here was announced today by the Standard Oil Company, bringing the price to 18 cents exclusive of the state tax of 4 cents. This is a drop of 3 cents within the last week.

An investigation by a local newspaper last week showed that gasoline is selling at El Dorado, Ark., refineries at 8 to 10 cents in car lots, and can be delivered here at 10 to 12 cents, depending on grade. Independent retailers expect cuts, but say the independent wholesalers will not cut until Standard and subsidiaries reduce, lest there be reprisals.

## Pittsburgh Price Yields

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15 (Special)—Drop of a cent per gallon in price of gasoline was announced by the Gulf Refining and Atlantic Refining today. This drop makes the price of 22 cents exclusive of state tax 2 cents and affects the special grade as well. Independent companies also cut the price.

## Slight Drop in Reading, Pa.

READING, Pa., July 15 (Special)—No important changes here today of gasoline prices. Atlantic cut one cent today at 24 and 27 cents, different grades. Both prices include two-cent state tax.

## STATES' RIGHTS TO SELL "GAS" TESTED IN SOUTH DAKOTA CASE

### Relative Effect of Price Cut and Wide Publicity to Be Feature of Federal Injunction Decision

SIoux FALLS, S. D., July 11 (Special Correspondence)—Upon a decision which is expected to be rendered about the middle of this month by James D. Elliott, judge of the Federal Court in this city, will depend the right of states to sell gasoline at retail in competition with regularly established dealers, with a view to keeping down the price.

The action was instituted by the Independent Home Oil Company of North Dakota, which has a filling station at Claire City, S. D., maintaining that state competition has damaged its business and reduced the value of its property. After the hearing in the case Mr. Elliott gave the opposing attorneys time to file briefs bringing out additional facts not covered in the arguments.

The North Dakota company seeks to obtain a permanent injunction preventing the State of South Dakota from continuing the sale of gasoline at retail. Thus far, since the action of W. H. McMaster, Governor, on Aug. 7 of last year in ordering gasoline placed on sale at state stations at 16 cents per gallon, when the average price charged in South Dakota by regular dealers was about 26 cents per gallon, it is estimated that millions of dollars have been diverted from the Standard Oil Company and independent gasoline dealers in South Dakota and other states, and accordingly additional millions are involved in the action now pending before Mr. Elliott.

Whether it was actual competition by the State which cut gasoline prices following the action of Mr. McMaster last August, or whether it was publicity concerning the alleged profits of dealers that produced this effect, will be an important feature of the decision to be rendered by Mr. Elliott in the case. This was indicated by the judge, himself, at the conclusion of the arguments.

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good food, all conveniences, sandy beach,  
fishing, boating and canoeing. Address  
HOLDERNESSE CAMP, Holderness, N. H.

## PEKING TO EXCHANGE AMBASSADORS WITH SOVIET GOVERNMENT

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, July 14—The Russian diplomatic representation in China, under the terms of recognition of the Soviet Government, is causing difficulties, especially regarding the reported decision from Peking today that China has consented to exchange ambassadors with Russia, making the Soviet Peking representative an ambassador with precedence over foreign ministers.

The Russian legation premises in Peking are the subject of negotiation between the Chinese Foreign Minister and the Diplomatic Corps, the latter claiming control under treaties signed after the Boxer troubles in 1900, creating international incertitude.

The consulate likewise had difficulty. While the Hankow consulate acquisition was effected smoothly, that at Shanghai was troublesome. The Chinese Foreign Minister announced that he would give the Russian consular premises to the Soviet consul on July 15.

A week ago a body of White Guards refugees left the ships at Woosung and occupied the consulate here. Today they refused to evacuate, and a big crowd of Red Russians gathered outside, and armed police were needed to disperse the crowd and persuade the Whites to leave the building in order to enable China to fulfill its treaty obligations.

## PROVINCE FLOATING LOAN

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—A new loan of \$1,000,000 to be used in the building of roads, buildings for the British Columbia University and new irrigation projects, is being floated by the British Columbia Government. Let this month the Government will float a \$2,000,000 loan to refund maturing obligations.

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PORTLAND OREGON







COTTON CLOTH  
BUYING CENTERS  
IN FINE GOODSActivity Not Yet Extended to  
Other Lines—Southern Mills  
Stocks Large

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 15 (Special)—Broadening of buying activity in the fine goods division of the primary cotton goods markets has received considerable emphasis during the last week or two, and some disappointment has been occasioned by the fact that other sections in the market have so far failed to reflect the marked improvement seen in fine goods and certain other cotton fabrics, such as napped goods.

The staple lines, such as print cloths, sheeting, ticking, chambrays, denims, and similar yarn dyed goods, even extending to the coarser types of ginghams, all of these have continued to move very slowly, and buying is still essentially of a hand-to-mouth character. Producers have wondered when these sections of the market are going to show the effects of the upward trend so apparent in other textile lines, and in some cases have been tempted into continuing production of unsold goods, largely in hope of an improvement.

The fact is, the future course of raw cotton values is still very much dependent upon the weather, for the exceptionally heavy acreage planted in the opportunity for a heavy crop if the weather and other factors are favorable. Since prices on the heavier lines of cotton goods depend so much on cotton values, there is great reluctance on the buyers' part to place forward delivery business until more is known about the cotton crop and about cotton values.

**Southern Mills Stocks Large**  
The lines of goods which have not yet shown any considerable quickening are those made heavily in southern mills. The trade is well aware that such goods can be had in good volume for spot delivery at any time they are really needed. Hence orders are for immediate use only, and the mills are being compelled to carry the burden of maintaining reserve stocks.

On the other hand, in the fine goods division, buyers have found that very little material is being held in stock unsold. Attempts to secure quick goods of many standard types have made it quite evident that they do not exist. Buyers have been convinced that they must place orders now if they are to get deliveries of such goods in time for finishing and processing before the selling season arrives.

Hence, the cotton is coming forward in encouraging volume on such goods as is not to be found in the mill warehouses, and must be made to order. This applies to the heavier lines of fabric constructions, to the fancies and the semifancies, to the cotton and silk mixtures of one kind and another, and to the napped goods, and, to some extent, to the odd-count and odd-weight print cloth numbers of certain kinds.

**Heavy Fine Goods Buying**  
The week has seen heavy buying of certain staple fine goods, such as lawns, pongees, voiles, and crepes, and, as well as numerous orders for fancies of one type or another. There has been an active market in silk and cottons, and this includes both cantons and tussahs. There is good prospect of some of the New England fine fabric mills starting up additional equipment very soon after the summer holidays.

Prices have looked low because the nominal quotations heard during the period of inactivity ruling during May and June were continued unchanged and little or nothing was heard of the occasional business placed at considerably lower figures. The prices of the last week or two have shown some advance, as a matter of fact, and the lowest levels reached, and the trend is decidedly upward since the mills are placing greater insistence upon a price figure which will cover all costs of production, and are beginning now to reach the point where they are demanding a profit margin.

**Print Cloth Active**  
Print cloth lines have not been especially active, but there has been some business moving on the odd constructions and the split weight goods. Fall River reports sales aggregating approximately 20,000 pieces of the market the week and 20,000 to 25,000 pieces the week before. This just about covers the present rate of production—approximately 20 per cent of the market—and manufacturers are confidently expecting a decided increase in business volume and are firm in their price attitude.

There has been some buying this week in the print cloth yarn goods, more than has been seen for some time. It came chiefly from the bag makers and the building trades and involved the medium weight shirtings and some print cloth fabrics. There was little buying by printers or bleachers. Prices maintained a rather firm tone, despite their absence from the market. Attempts were being made to get 5.35 yard 64x60s at 8 1/2 cents but there was little success, and southern goods, both spot and contract, were holding firm at 8 1/2 cents with some dealings reported at that level.

Fall River booked some business in odd counts, but the prices named in the east were so much higher than those quoted by southern mills that several large users of such goods placed their orders with the southern mills, and the risk on the quality factor for the sake of the price saving.

There has been marked improvement in the demand for cotton yarn and several large orders for eastern-made yarn have been put through with a consequent restarting of considerable idle spinning equipment.

**RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS**  
NEW YORK, July 15.—The protective committee formed several years ago for Imperial Russian Government bonds, 4 1/2 per cent bonds of the loan of 1916, long in default, declare it essential that the protective committee be extended another 18 months from July 26. It has been decided to extend the opportunity to those who have not deposited their bonds to make such deposit under the original agreement as extended to July 26, 1924.

**HOUSTON OIL EARNINGS**  
Houston Oil Company of Texas for the six months ended June 30, 1924, reports net income of \$1,530,840, or 15 1/2 cents per share, compared with \$1,530,840, or 15 1/2 cents per share, for the corresponding period of 1923.

**DETROIT EDISON PROFITS**  
Detroit Edison for the six months ended June 30, 1924, including all constituent companies, reports: 1923 Gross \$17,530,840, Net \$10,907,858, Surplus \$3,448,480, Retained \$3,448,480. 1924 Gross \$17,530,840, Net \$10,907,858, Surplus \$3,448,480, Retained \$3,448,480.

**COTTON TRADING LIMIT ABOLISHED**  
NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange has abolished its limit on daily fluctuations on contracts for July deliveries on and after today.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

High	Low	High	Low
Adams Express 4 1/2 reg.	100 1/2	NY NH & H 6 1/2 48.	100 1/2
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K & T Ltd 5 67	81%	81%	Canada 5 26	92%
K & T Ltd 6 32	100%	100%	Canada 5 52	102%
K & T Ltd 7 65	60	60	Canada 5 59	92%
Pacific 4 75	83	83	Chile 7 42	98
Pacific 4 49	97%	97%	Chile 8 41	106
Pacific 5 54	96%	96%	Montg Div 5 5	96
Pacific 6 37	100%	100%	Colombia 5 41	97
Pacific 7 58	97%	97%	Copenhagen 5 44	93
Pacific 8 32	94	93%	Costa 14	95
Pacific 9 51	97	97	Costa 14 51	95
Tel & Tel 5 52	100%	100%	Costa 5 54	97
Tel & Tel 6 52	87	87	Czechoslovakia 8 61	96%



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Making Backgrounds for Natural History Groups

**Special Correspondence**

SEVERAL months ago an errand took the writer from Manhattan to Brooklyn, with which "city of churches" she is none too familiar. At it happened she made an inquiry of a sweet looking woman regarding the way to reach her destination. After giving the stranger a polite answer this person said impulsively, "Aren't you a writer?" "Why, yes," the writer replied, in surprise. "I knew it," she exclaimed. "I felt sure that you were a writer or, at any rate, a woman who did something."

In this unconventional manner began an agreeable acquaintance with Mrs. Clara Louise Parsons, a member of the staff of the Children's Museum in Brooklyn. It is her delightful task to prepare the background and environment for the birds and animals exhibited in what are known as habitat groups. They consist of mounted animals placed not singly in the glass cases in which they are exhibited, as was formerly the custom, but of couples or larger groups shown amid surroundings which present as closely as possible those in which the animals normally spend their lives. At the rear of the case is a painted background showing appropriate scenery. Within the case are placed not only the creatures exhibited, posed in attitudes as lifelike as possible, but also a scenic representation of the soil and rocks of their native habitat, and of the trees, grass and flowers which form their environment.

On a pleasant day at the end of April when golden-green young leaves outlined their tracery against a sky as soft as the breast of a dove, the writer made her way again to Brooklyn, this time to see Mrs. Parsons at work in the Children's Museum. Here, in a quaint old residence topped with mansard roof and abundantly provided with windows and porches, and set in the midst of pretty little Bedford Park, are assembled all sorts of things for the delight and instruction of children. There are books and games, and toys and pictures, and not least a series of animal groups. Mrs. Parsons was fortunately in her studio.

After exchanging greetings with her visitor the artist showed a case which she had just finished. It was a winter scene with a pair of snow buntings set in the midst of an appropriately snowy landscape. Since these cases form part of a loan exhibit intended to circulate among schools, they are not very large, about 3 ft. wide by 2 ft. high and 6 in. in depth.

Because of the composite character of the work involved it is necessary for two or three persons to combine their various forms of skill to make the exhibit. But Mrs. Parsons at work in the whole work herself with the exception of preparing the animals.

In reply to questions regarding the method of procedure Mrs. Parsons replied: "Before attempting the actual work of placing any group I make a thorough-going preliminary study of the animal in question, of its habits, and of the flora and scenery of its native haunts. It is necessary, of course, that every detail should be accurate, since otherwise the children might be misled. Then, where possible, as is the case with local birds and animals, I make personal observations from nature, studying the surroundings of the creatures in their daily life and noting the nature of the ground, the sort of trees, bushes and flowers, native to the locality and even observing the sky and the more distant background."

During the two years since she took this position, Mrs. Parsons has completed 15 groups and is now at work upon the sixteenth, consisting of a pair of squirrels. Some of the others include the Baltimore oriole, the robin, the barn owl, the flicker, the Bob White, the mink, the cat-bird, and the blue jay.

**Composition in the Picture**

"I see that you use natural grasses and twigs," I remarked.

"Yes," she agreed, "but the flowers are modeled in wax."

"You must remember," she added thoughtfully, "that it does not suffice to have one or two stuffed animals placed in a suitable environment. There must be composition as well—a picture shown or a story told."

It is just here perhaps that one becomes most conscious of the creative work involved. One feels that the artist's imagination has been at work, that her abundant skill in drawing, in painting and in modeling is unified by the creative power she shows in producing a pleasing and memorable composition.

It is obvious to anyone looking at Mrs. Parsons' work, so varied in detail and yet so beautifully harmonized, that long years of study and experience lie back of her success.

"I studied drawing, painting, and modeling at Pratt Institute," she said. "Then I left school and married while still in my teens, but only a few years later I renewed my studies in art, not merely for my own pleasure, but as a means of obtaining a livelihood."

"To what particular branch of art did you devote yourself?"

"I painted a number of portraits in the early part of my career. Then my attention began to turn more and more toward commercial forms of art. One of the things I did in this early period was the making of miniature gardens in the Japanese style."

"Did you take this up on your own initiative?" was the next question.

"Yes, at the beginning I did so because in the course of my studies I had become interested in Japanese forms of art. Then, later, I worked under the guidance of a well-known Japanese artist."

"And how did you obtain your present position?" the writer naturally asked.

"My name was suggested to the director of the Children's Museum, Miss Anna Gallup, and she asked me to prepare a specimen case, and my work proving satisfactory, I received the appointment. So you

see," she added, earnestly, "I may claim that I was appointed, on merit after proving what I could do. Let me say, too, she went on, "that the position is most ideal with respect to its human contacts and relationships."

Briefly stated, these habitat cases constitute a traveling museum, circulating among schools and other educational centers. These itinerant exhibits were established by the woman's auxiliary of the Children's Museum as a memorial to the distinguished educator, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, once director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, under which Foundation the Children's Museum functions.

On a day in early May J. C. Lanoo, the potter, strolled through the woods in the neighborhood of his home at Epe. The sky was overcast with heavy clouds of grayish-blue. The woods of firs and birches were silent and somber. Lanoo's natural happiness and sense of beauty made the stroll lighter and brighter than it would have been, perhaps, under other circumstances. The animation of his remarks on the beauty of trees and plants seemed to cause the somber wood to glow with color.

He pointed to certain patches of a birch bark; on a pine the vivid contrast of blue and ochre, purple and gray, green and orange. A thickly mossed larch with its red blooming cones became a revelation of beauty and gladness; and, finally, the whole wood seemed blazing with glorious colors.

Lanoo is able to communicate his sense of beauty and happiness not only to others, but also—a far more difficult task—to impart it to the clay he digs out of the soil upon which his beloved heather and birches grow. His busy hands form exquisitely shaped pots which are decorated with his fancies. He does not now decorate them with figures representing trees, flowers and animals as he did in his earlier pottery. Although he started with figures (fish had for him a special attraction), these have now disappeared, and his feeling for beauty expresses itself in the tender color schemes of his bowls and pots. For instance, when he is impressed by a tract of land covered by snow, contrasting delicately with the gray clouds, a pot will be created showing that exquisite harmony of color.

**A Master of Technique**

His "blanc de Chine" ware must be specially mentioned. His mastery of the technique enabled him to produce a remarkably fine quality of color, nearly approaching that of the Chinese ideal. A little statuette of a young African elephant was made in this material. The original figure was done by the Dutch sculptor Alfors, and Lanoo recast it in this very fine material. His many-sidedness is shown again by his skill in mingling the rich surface coloring of his pots with the clay, making it one while yet retaining its exquisite translucency.

The glass-work done by Lanoo possesses extraordinary qualities. It seems as if he had rediscovered and applied to the uses of pottery the old method of the makers of stained glass in the Middle Ages who wrought their masterpieces in liquid glass and color fused. Every bit of the work is individual. There are hardly two pots or bowls alike. In this way the master rebukes the uniformity and coldness of the products of many modern factory pots and vases.

The strong individuality of this artist makes himaverse to every form of imitation. By imitating, he says, one not only steals from somebody else, but also ruins one's individual taste and leads the artistic sense of the community astray.

Another thing greatly influences his work, that is, his love of peace and quiet. Those who see his pots and vases and bowls, he feels, should experience through them a sense of restfulness and freedom. He declares, he declares, must not thrust itself upon the looker-on; instead it should produce a sense of joy and equanimity.

**Finding His Way**

It need hardly be said that this free and original man was not the docile follower of any teacher. He is self-made. Born in 1881, at the age of 12 he became a pupil at the Delft-ware factory "Oud-Rozenburg," in The Hague.

He began to turn his own wheel in Gouda, a little town near the Hague, in the midst of the clay districts of Holland. There he

married, and it was for the benefit of his children that he left the town and settled in Epe, Guelderland, on the sandy soil among the fir trees and the heather.

He is happy there, but he still has yearnings for expansion. There are new possibilities in pottery, he considers, which could be realized, but to do so would necessitate much experimenting, especially with costly materials, is very expensive. And the public is nowadays not much inclined to buy pots and vases at a high price.

"I should like to go to the United States," he said, "and show them over there what I can do, without having to consider too much the cost of experimenting."

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## A Modern Dutch Potter and His Inspiration in Nature

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Lanoo is able to communicate his sense of beauty



## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## How Some Plays Are Written

In response to Mr. J. T. Grein's inquiry as to the playwriting methods of dramatists of note, additional replies have been received from Harold Brighouse, Dorothy Massingham and C. K. Monro. The other articles in this symposium appeared in these columns on April 1, June 3 and July 8.

GOOD plays, it seems to me, are written by people who (1) find drama to be their best, most rosy and natural form of expression and (2) who love and respect the theater. Most people can by intelligent industry learn the fundamentals of dramatic technique, but only those who do not respect the theater will employ cheap and facile devices for arousing laughter or emotion in the playhouse. A play is, first to last, a case of conscience.

This is the preliminary state of mind. A specific play arises, as a rule, out of either character or situation. One observes from life a character and then asks oneself what plot, what circumstances will best serve the dramatic development of that character or, it may be, of those characters. You take the fundamental and authentic character and extend it through imagined incidents. Or the incident, the situation, the thesis, may be the starting-point. In that case, your problem is to select from amongst your mental stock of observed character in life those individual idiosyncracies which will best illustrate the incident. You give them names and you begin to live with them.

In either case, you build; you construct; but if your fundamental characters have life, they build for you and with you. A scenario is a mere note. Remembering always that a play is a case of conscience, a scenario exists only to be departed from. This or that character may come to quick life and may require of you a complete re-consideration of your first calculations. But if he or she grows too fast, and too tall, then he may belong to another play and the scenario is seen as the constant corrective of second thoughts.

HAROLD BRIGHOUSE.

In Mr. Grein's interesting article the other week, in which he illustrated one or two "methods" in the art of playwriting, it appeared to me—curiously enough—that it was the man who adopted the best method who wrote the worst type of plays.

Perhaps I call that particular method "best," because something of the kind was laid down to me for my guidance, by a well-known playwright. "Before you write a word of dialogue, construct your play, so that the dialogue may flow as easily as water from a tap," and when I found my pen halting—either in a scene between A and B, had suddenly and unaccountably become silent or offered no comment to A's loquacious "yes," or "no," or "ah," my playwright would retort, "Ah, that is because you have not sufficiently constructed your comedy."

Construction to him, meant—first and foremost—an intimate knowledge of his characters. In his own terms, he "lived" with them for months so that they grew to be part of his being. He would know not only how X would think and feel during the three or four acts of his drama, but how he felt and acted as a baby, a youth, at college—and how he will feel and act long after the play has ended and the curtain has fallen on the final scene.

And the play itself—he would completely visualize the setting, the "decor," furniture, costumes, etc., etc., the movements and appearance of every character, the tone and quality, voice, each gesture, and then—and only then, after months of such concentration would he sit down and write the dialogue.

I have heard of one "method" of playwriting by another well-known dramatist, who would put down a phrase to illustrate an idea to be worked out in the course of the play, then a second further down the paper and so on—and then fill in the dialogue between them. This I imagine helped to keep the action well under control and the characters from wandering with digressions and bypaths which however witty or profound they might be only hindered the development and purpose of the play.

But whatever methods any one of us may employ, I am convinced that a stage experience is invaluable. It cannot teach one to write good plays or even good dialogue, but it can and does help one in many difficult points of technique, such as getting a character on and off the stage, working to an effective climax, good curtain, etc. I believe there is no great secret in these stage tricks or conventions—so great a master that he can lay them aside at will—than Bernard Shaw, and I believe no one can learn the business of play making from so expert a master.

DOROTHY MASSINGHAM.

I should be very glad indeed to let you have an expression of opinion if I thought I could say anything of interest or value. As it is, however, I have no idea how others work; and as regards myself, I have not as yet had enough experience of writing to have evolved any definite technique or method. Each of the four plays I have written has been an experiment

and the methods employed different in each case.

I fear, therefore, that if I professed to know anything about playwriting in a general sense, I should be pretending to knowledge and experience that I don't possess.

C. K. MONRO.

## "Babbitt" on the Screen

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 13 — Rivoli Theater, "Babbitt," a motion picture from the novel by Sinclair Lewis, directed by Harry Beaumont.  
It is of course unwise to assert the faithfulness of the film "Babbitt" to the book without having so much as opened the covers of that much discussed contribution to American literature, but the screening of this small-town renegade's recitation and retrieval is so lucidly achieved that the conclusion comes inevitably, even if on the distaff side the values may seem somewhat forced. The



Decoration on the Program of the Carolina Playmakers

## Two Hamlets in London

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 4  
HAMLET is a role having so much more in it than any single actor, however competent, can make the most of, such an opportunity for comparison as that afforded by the appearance, at the New Oxford, with the Old Vic company, of two Hamlets in the same week, was not to be missed; the more so because players of such opposite types as Mr. Ion Swinley and Mr. Ernest Milton, were certain to give strongly contrasted renderings, and thus, by emphasizing different traits of the prince's character, prove happily complimentary to each other.

Evidently their many admirers thought so; for, notwithstanding Wembley, "Rodeo," and such glorious midsummer days and nights as might well empty any house of entertainment, there was no indication here of the prevailing theatrical slump. On the contrary, large audiences gave an enthusiastic hearing to these two best Hamlets upon the English stage today.

The two best, yes; but how fundamentally different in conception and execution. In the matter of physical attributes Mr. Swinley is by far the better equipped actor. The possession of a more striking stage-presence, and of a finer voice than Mr. Milton's enables him to adopt successfully a broader, more authoritative style; and he wisely made the most of these natural advantages, playing the part with a robust, if rather rugged vehemence, and with power and driving force that carried him triumphantly through.

Mr. Swinley's Hamlet is rich, swift, and poignant, his satire was crushing, and his denunciations of himself and of the king, in the speech beginning, "O! what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" were convincingly vehement; the "England" scenes were brilliant efforts in rhetorical declamation; and his duel scene also was strong; but his best piece of work, one in which he can hardly have been equaled by any actor since Henry Irving, was the play within the play.

Here is just such a dramatic episode as Mr. Swinley's direct, grim and slightly ironic imagination can completely seize upon, and carry off. I can see now the malignant intensity of that rigid gaze, fastened upon the king's face; the panther-like crawl and dart toward the guilty pair, and the exultant triumph in the success of his scheme as, standing upon the vacant throne, he "rolls" the world's efforts in rhetorical declamation; and his best piece of work, one in which he can hardly have been equaled by any actor since Henry Irving, was the play within the play.

In the subtler aspects of Hamlet's character, for the most part, Mr. Swinley's stumbling blocks lie hidden. "He is too massive," said Mr. Grein to me, during an entree; and so he was, both mentally and physically. The interpretation lacks subtlety, depth, light and shade, and a full sense of antithetical effect; it does not touch us enough "to the finer issues," nor suggest "those thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls," to which the prince's inward mind is ever turning. Here, curiously enough, is precisely his fellow actor's strength; for granted that Mr. Milton's physical

popular school of closing up on life with relentless accuracy has full sway in this glimpse of George F. Babbitt and family. The homely round of the day, from the family sprint for the morning tub and the inevitable banana fritters for breakfast to the evening of gossip and radio and so to bed, comes to the screen with amusing realism.

Willard Louis is Babbitt to the life. The portrait of this pillar of Zenith society is remarkable from every angle. In the doldrums of a humdrum marriage, in the excitements of an affair with a designing singing teacher, and in the penitential return to normalcy, he registers with ease each phase of the pathetic attempt to escape the monotony of his life. Mary Alden is the complacent partner of this ineffectual Lothario, enacting her part sympathetically albeit she isn't dumpty enough by several degrees, and Carmel Myers uses her wiles on the rotund Rotarian with her customary aplomb. The remaining characters help to create the small-town atmosphere and the directing and photography are always clear and to the point.—R. F.

## Shaw Criticizes the Critics of His Play, 'Saint Joan'

BRENTANO'S, New York, has just published George Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" (\$2.25). The long-awaited preface of 80 pages concludes with the dramatist's comments upon the criticisms of his play as performed in New York and London. These comments run in part as follows:

"I have to thank several critics on both sides of the Atlantic, including some whose admiration for my play is most generously enthusiastic, for their heartfelt instructions as to how it can be improved. They point out that by the exclusion of the epilogue and all the references to such un-dramatic and tedious matters as the church, the feudal system, the Inquisition, the theory of heresy and so forth, all of which they point out, would be ruthlessly blue-penciled by

censors; indeed it probably will happen when I am no longer in control of the performing rights.

"As to the epilogue, I could hardly be expected to stultify myself by implying that Joan's history in the world ended unhappily with her execution. Instead of beginning there. It was necessary by hook or crook to show the canonized Joan as well as the incandescent one; for many a woman has got herself burnt by carelessly whisking a muslin skirt into the drawing-room fireplace, but getting canonized is a different matter, and a more important one. So I am afraid the epilogue must stand."

## New York Stage Notes

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 14—"Fashion," or "Life in New York," has moved uptown from the Greenwich Village Theater to the Cort Theater.

A. H. Woods has, it is announced, acquired the American rights to "The Pelican," a comedy by Miss Tennyson-Jones and her husband, Captain Harwood. Miss Tennyson-Jones wrote "Kittie's Kisses," a musical version of "Little Miss Brown," will be presented in the fall by William A. Brady. The book and lyrics are by Philip Barthelemy and Otto Harbach, music by Lou Hirsch.

Billie Burke, it is reported, will return in early September to a musical production to be staged by Edward Royce. No name has as yet been given to the piece, for which Clara Kummer has written book, lyrics and music. It is recalled in theatrical circles that it was in "The Schoolgirl," a musical attraction by Leslie Stewart, that Miss Burke scored her initial success at the Lyric Theater in London.

Nance O'Neill will play the role of Hamlet at the Greek Theater, Berkeley, Calif., under the auspices of the University of California, on Thursday, Aug. 14. Miss O'Neill will begin rehearsals with her company in San Francisco, upon her arrival here this week, for an engagement in the Hearst Greek Theater, which is announced to open on Wednesday, July 30, with Maurice Maeterlinck's "Mystère de Saint-Georges."

Equity Players invited the cast of "The Show-Off," which is playing at the Playhouse, to be their guests at the matinee, on Tuesday of this week, of "Expressing Willie" at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater. This is said to be the first of a series of matinee parties which Equity Players will extend to the casts of plays running in New York throughout the summer.

The Hippodrome is closed until August, but the big house keeps its tourist bureau and information office open through the warm season from 9:30 a. m. until 5 p. m. daily. This is for the convenience of out-of-town visitors to the metropolis seeking information about points of interest in New York, railroad and steamship schedules, or how to get about town.

## AMUSEMENTS

## CHICAGO

HAM HARRIS Thea. Dearborn near Lake St. Matinee, Wed. and Sat. 2:30. H. H. France presents The New Musical Comedy

NO, NO, NANETTE  
Staged by EDWARD ROYCE

## MOTION PICTURES

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS  
A Paramount Production (Famous Players) GEO. COHAN Theatre, B'way at 42d St. Mat. 2:30-4:30. Best Seats Tonight \$1.50—Best Mat. at \$1.00

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## A Drama League Program

PASADENA, Calif., July 5 (Special Correspondence) Theodore Ballon Hinkley of Chicago, editor of Drama, the official mouthpiece of the Drama League of America, foresees a renaissance of general interest in the theater in the United States, and he looks for important developments in native American drama soon. The credit for this, he believes, belongs in no small degree to the Drama League, now starting on its fifteenth year of activity.

Patiently, this organization has been working through its half-a-century, generously distributed throughout the United States, to create a demand for better plays and to improve standards of dramatic appreciation. That the work has not been in vain was evidenced by the lively sessions of the league's convention recently held in Pasadena, Calif.

According to Mr. Hinkley, much of the interest now prevailing in the so-called little theater movement is directly attributable to the educational work of the Drama League. For when drama was practically at a low ebb in America, owing to unfavorable conditions in the commercial theater, the Drama League took up the fight. That was back in 1910. There were very few plays being published in America then; but the League created a demand for them and public libraries everywhere began to receive an increased demand for dramatic literature.

Meanwhile, dramatic activities have sprung up in secondary and high schools, all over the land; and many colleges have put in workshop theaters. All of these things are bound to make for better appreciation of

drama, that will have a telling effect on the theater of the future. And the next generation is certain to demand better and truer plays.

"Out of this renewed interest in the theater," said Mr. Hinkley before one of the Drama League convention audiences, "it is logical that the little theater—or as you have named it in Pasadena, the nonprofessional theater—should have been born. Since the commercial producers failed to respond to the demand of discerning people, groups of them scattered here and there gradually began to put on the sort of plays that they wanted to see; and now, the little theater has risen up and declared itself as an artistic movement, as well as a recreational activity. This development greatly enhances its value, as well as its future promise."

"The further result is that the whole attitude toward the theater has changed noticeably. Whereas 'nice' people didn't often take part in plays, they are now most happy to participate nowadays; and they are even coming proud to be known as aspiring playwrights. The drama is surely coming into its own as a great, fundamental art, wherefore it has come to be recognized that the Drama League is carrying on a great cultural work."

It is Mr. Hinkley's belief that the next thing to which the League must turn its attention is to educate the public in standards of acting. Until now, it has been too busy getting them interested in worth-while plays to pay much attention to the art of the player. "Much that is current in the theater today passes for good acting that isn't acting at all," he said.

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## Shakespeare's Reconstructions of Arcadia

AMONG the many new enthusiasms of the Elizabethans none probably was so unique in all history, by the very nature of the case, as the eager visions of ideal commonwealths inspired by the discovery of the new and strange continent across the Atlantic. Tropical America appeared at last to offer a prototype of idyllic happiness on this earth, the possibility of attaining the summum bonum which has been the quest of the ages. European thought was turned, therefore, as never before to the serious reconstruction of Arcadia, and as a most complete and representative child of the age Shakespeare, too, more than once was led to present, even on the stage, a community living in more or less idyllic conditions.

Of all of these we think of the Forest of Arden, I suppose, as most completely presented. The first appearance of the banished Duke and his company is a signal for establishing at the beginning the atmosphere of the ideal existence, far from the distractions of civilisation. In the opening lines of the second act the Duke exclaims:

Now, my co-mates and brothers in exile,  
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet,  
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods  
More free from peril than the envious court?  
And this our life exempt from public haunt  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.  
I would not change it.

This rather philosophical and descriptive summary is gathered up in exquisite lyric strain by Amiens' song:

Under the greenwood tree  
Who loves to lie with me,  
And turn his merry note  
Unto the sweet bird's throat,  
Come hither, come hither, come  
hither:  
Here shall he see  
No enemy  
But winter and rough weather.  
Who doth ambition shun,  
And loves to live 'the sun,  
Seeking the food he eats,  
And pleas'd with what he gets,  
Come hither, come hither, come  
hither:  
Here shall he see  
No enemy  
But winter and rough weather.

In the mellowed contentment of the Duke and in the rare essence of these lyric stanzas is compressed the simple pastoral bliss of the ensuing

scenes. The protagonists bear names which are freighted with all the rich aroma of pastoral romance or with the traditional association of classical pastoral poetry—Rosalind, Orlando, Celia, Corin, Silvius, Phebe, Rosalind and Orlando are the very incarnations of Arcadian lovers, as are Silvius and Phebe on the rustic level. Rosalind and Celia assume the ways of the shepherd life into which they stray, and mingling in the idyllic pleasures of their humble comrades, wander about the forest with charming abandon. After certain marvelous occurrences which can happen only in Arcadia, such as the rescue of Oliver by Orlando and the transformation of the usurping Duke, no less than four happy pairs celebrate their matrimonial rites, and the play closes as the second act begins on the same lyric note of idyllic simplicity in the song:

Such is Shakespeare's Arcadia in the exuberant period of his high comedies, an Arcadia of brilliant sunshine and starlight. More subdued and profound, more serene and reflective is the Arcadia of "The Tempest"—an Arcadia like the soft fading deep glow of waning sunset. The only other one of the plays besides "As You Like It" so vaguely localised, it presents with its romantically indefinite setting unique evidence that Shakespeare's imagination was stirred by the stories of the new world, for the descriptions of the island—"somewhere in the Mediterranean"—and of the storm and shipwreck Shakespeare derived from accounts of one of the expeditions to America. Into the mouth of Gonzalo, moreover, the dramatist puts a famous description (adapted from the translation of Montaigne by John Florio) of the ideal commonwealth, in which he says,

No kind of traffic  
Would I admit; no name of magistrate;  
Letters should not be known; riches, poverty,  
And use of service, none; rich, succession,  
Bourn, bound of land, tillth, vineyard, none;  
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil;  
All things in common nature should produce;  
Without sweat or endeavour:  
but nature should bring forth,  
Of its own kind, all folsom, all abundance,  
To feed my innocent people.

This description, however, holds but curious and incidental interest. The actual Arcadia of "The Tempest" is not Gonzalo's outline of an ideal commonwealth, but the beneficent dominion established by Prospero on his island of exile. Here for thirteen years he has lived with his Miranda, subduing all malign powers personified in Caliban, and surrounding himself with supernatural forces of light and blessing embodied in the dainty and devoted Ariel. He himself has found here a happy refuge from the turmoil and machinations of the state, and has, like the Duke in "As You Like It" but far more profoundly, reconstructed for himself and Miranda the Arcadia of the soul. So impressively has Shakespeare spiritualized his commonwealth that critics have almost unanimously found this one of the most symbolical of all the plays, and many interpretations of Prospero's character and the meaning of his dominion over natural forces have been proposed. However this may be, the beauty of the island world is plain to all.

Besides these two principal Arcadias there are in other plays, fascinating sketches, elusive glimpses, gleaming vistas of ideal realms. We think inevitably of the Arcadian wood near Athens in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" which is the invisible world of the fairies. How surpassingly Shakespeare has drawn the gossamer outlines of incredible delicate fantasy in contrast to the heavy footed and heavy witted mortals! Do we not, after witnessing the revels of Titania's minions, share the ineffable experience recorded by Bottom in his incoherent exclamation, "I have had a most rare vision; I have had a dream, past the wit of man to say what dream it was?"

In sureness of touch, boldness of composition, power of suggestion, and unflinching idealism Shakespeare paints these richly colored pictures of Arcadias. In these, as in every other realm, he excels his contemporaries in reflecting half-formed floating visions of his age. It has not been observed, however, I believe, that he shows his dominant interest in a very practical world whenever he introduces such scenes from a romantic Arcadia. He never leaves his characters—or us—in Arcadia. Orlando, Rosalind, and all the rest except the native shepherds prepare at the end to resume living at court. Likewise Prospero and his contrite friends turn their backs on the island. Although played out with marvelous completeness in each case, the scenes far from the busy haunts of men seem hardly more than the episodes in the woods near Athens. Sympathetic as he obviously was with those tracts of experience, traversed apart from the workaday world, he must bring us back at the end to the regular course of society. Shakespeare knew both worlds. His glory is his power to reveal them both.

### Yucca in the Moonlight

Flowers of the mist and silence,  
Stay when the blown mists fade,  
Between the shadowed ridges,  
In this wind-haunted glade  
Of silver, blue and jade.  
White flame against the silver,  
White shadow on the blue,  
Above the jade a vision  
Of bloom and wind and dew.  
The yucca stands in view.  
—Glenn Ward Dreabach.

## THE HOME FORUM



View Over Rome From the Monument of King Victor Emmanuel II

OF ALL this world's historic centers, none, perhaps, is so all inclusive as this Capitoline Hill at Rome upon which has been erected the "Altaria della Patria"—altar of the fatherland, as the Italians call it—the magnificent monument to Victor Emmanuel II—grandfather of the present King—in commemoration of his life's work for the unity of Italy, which he was a principal means of achieving.

The spectator who, possessing historical information, looks out north and south from this great colonnade has, metaphorically speaking, Europe of all the ages at his feet. Southward, past the Capitoline buildings he can look down upon the beginnings of ancient Rome, the hollow between the Capitoline, Palatine, and Quirinal hills where stand the majestic ruins of the Forum Romanum. There are the graceful columns of the temple of Castor and Pollux, the Atrium and the Vestals and, high above them, upon the Palatine where Rome began, swathed in green of firs and black of cypresses, the great red walls and arches of the temple of Augustus, and the ruined house of Caracalla. Somewhere immediately below us, upon the height up to which, at this moment, the tourists are swarming like ants, past the colossal figures that guard the entrance to the piazza, stood the temple of Jupiter, the goal of the Roman emperor, after his procession in triumph along the "Via Sacra." From the southern slope of this hill, but a little further down, the Roman orators would harangue the crowds gathered in the forum below. In the temple of Concord there, Cicero read his fourth Catiline oration, and close beside it is the Martirio prison, legendary place of incarceration of St. Peter and St. Paul. Further south, beyond the Basilica Massentium are the sinister walls of the Coliseum, and, on the horizon, the gleaming Alban hills where the emperors made holiday in their summer palaces.

In the opposite direction, looking from the front of the monument northward and northwest, it is ancient Rome which catches the eye, the old-fashioned Rome of rich baroque churches, renaissance palaces, winding streets and galleried courtyards, between the Corso and the Tiber—the Rome whose builders strove so hard to match, at least in spaciousness and grandiose splendor, if they might not in elemental grandeur and dignity, the architectural glories of the antique city. They failed; yet from this side of the monument, also, the outlook is most impressive, holding within it, to the inward vision, some sixteen hundred years of European history.

On this morning of early summer the eye ranges over a picturesque confusion of gray, yellow and white walls, tiled slopes, and tawny gables glowing in the sunshine, roof-gardens bright with flowers, and dovescots, about which the birds are fluttering. Upon one of these sunlit terraces, beneath a great, white umbrella, two tiny children, a boy and a girl, are at play. Surely from no other hill in the world can half so much of the world be seen.

### L'Amitié

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

TRAVERS les siècles, on a beaucoup écrit et chanté concernant la beauté de l'amitié. Des bardes ont immortalisé la nature désintéressée, la grandeur de sacrifice et les œuvres. Dans un de ses ouvrages philosophiques, Cicéron parle de la vertu comme étant la seule qualité qui encourage l'amitié et qui nous rapproche les uns des autres. Longtemps après, William Penn écrivait: "L'amitié est l'union de l'esprit, un mariage du cœur, dont le lien est la vertu."

Envisagé à la lumière de la vérité spirituelle, ce magnifique don de Dieu paraît encore plus salutaire et sublime. Sous son aspect individuel, il nous rappelle David et Jonathan dont les écritures nous disent que: "L'âme de Jonathan s'attachait à l'âme de David. Sous son aspect plus universel, l'amitié nous conduit aux pieds de Jésus, l'ami éternel de toute l'humanité. Lui qui prouve son union avec Dieu à un si haut degré put déclarer avec autorité: "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un."

Dans son enseignement pur, la Science Chrétienne glorifie l'amitié, la retirant du sein de la matérialité pour la placer dans le royaume du spirituel, dans le domaine de la métaphysique divine, où les cours s'attachent les uns aux autres en communion avec Dieu. La véritable amitié participe toujours de la nature de la perfection. Ce n'est que dans la mesure où nous sommes justes, bienveillants et sincères envers chacun, que nous pouvons entretenir des sentiments justes et sincères envers ceux que nous avons choisis comme compagnons et que nous fréquentons chaque jour. C'était le penseur juste de saint Jean ainsi que son grand amour pour l'humanité qui le rapprochèrent tant de notre Maître bien-aimé, Christ Jésus; qui lui donnèrent le discernement et la vision spirituelle et lui valurent le titre de disciple bien-aimé.

Suivant que nous marchons sur les traces de Jésus le Christ, nous sommes, à même d'accorder cette amitié tant à des individus qu'à des peuples ou à des nations; les béneficiant d'une manière universelle, sans tenir compte de leur race ni de leurs croyances religieuses. En temps d'épreuves, lorsque tout le monde est banni parce que les intérêts de chacun sont reconnus et pris en considération, la nature universelle et mentale de l'amitié est mise en évidence, car les hommes s'oublient en servant les autres.

Que de fois nous entendons dire: "Oh, si seulement il me comprenait, tout serait différent!" Oui, "C'est la petite fente dans le luth. Qui, bientôt, fera taire la musique," et l'indifférence provient toujours du manque de compréhension spirituelle. A la page 505 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: "Science

## Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the ages much has been written and sung on the beauty of friendship. Bardes have immortalized its unselfish nature, its grandeur of sacrifice and achievement. Cicero in one of his addresses spoke of virtue as being the only quality which makes for friendship and endears us to one another. Long afterward William Penn wrote, "Friendship is a union of spirit, a marriage of the heart, and the bond thereof is virtue."

Viewed in the light of spiritual truth this beautiful gift of God becomes more virtuous and radiant. In its individual aspect, one is reminded of David and Jonathan, of whom we are told in the Scriptures, "The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David." And friendship in its more universal aspect brings us to the feet of Jesus, the forever friend of all mankind. He who proved his at-onement with God to such an extent could with authority declare, "I and my Father are one."

Christian Science in its pure teaching glorifies friendship, taking it from the pale of materiality into the realm of the spiritual, into the domain of divine metaphysics, where hearts are knit together in communion with God. True friendship always partakes of the nature of perfection. Only as we are just, kind, and true to all can we be right-minded and true to those we have chosen to be our daily associates and companions. It was John's correct thinking and great love for humanity which brought him so close to our beloved Master, Christ Jesus; that gave him spiritual discernment and vision, and earned for him the title of the beloved disciple.

As we follow in the steps of Jesus the Christ, we can bestow that friendship on all, whether as individuals, peoples, or nations, universally blessing them, regardless of race or creed. In crucial periods, when all are blessed because individual interests are recognized and considered, the mental, universal nature of friendship is brought out, men forgetting self in service.

How often we hear the remark, "Oh, if he only understood me, all would be different!" Yes,

"It is the little rift within the lute  
That by and by will make the music mute."

and indifference always arises from lack of spiritual understanding. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the

Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 505: "Spiritual sense is the discernment of spiritual good. Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal. Spiritual understanding unfolds Mind—Life, Truth, and Love,—and demonstrates the divine sense, giving the spiritual proof of the universe in Christian Science." Christian Science is proving itself the friend of all in that it is bringing the new-old message of salvation to be obtained through faith in and obedience to God's law, the operation of which saves from sin, disease, death. Christian Science blesses everywhere, giving succor from the woes of materiality through the illumination and revelation of the truth, of which Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The cultivation of friendship according to Christian Science means the daily application of the Golden Rule in all affairs, which effectually eliminates all slander, gossip, and malice. Christian Scientists hold it their duty to keep ever in their thoughts the perfect model. With such a model in thought, one will necessarily hold in confidence whatever a friend tells of trouble or anxiety, and will bless all by knowing evil's unreal nature. It is as we express this perfect friendship to our brother that we can heal him. If we have sought against him, we must cast out our belief in evil's reality and see man as God's perfect child, sinless and pure. Then, and then only, can we offer our gift of healing upon the altar of Truth. On pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health we read: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." All of Jesus' miracles, his talks and daily deeds, showed him to be the true friend of all, even of his persecutors.

One instructed in Christian Science knows that it is divine Principle, not person, that he has gone out to see. As he learns to love all, he becomes a friend to all, thereby enriching his own existence and blessing humanity. Coming into this wider range of vision, he lifts his eyes upward and sings with the Psalmist, "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

### Fashions of the Sea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today the sea wears brilliant jade, A pure jade alken gown,  
With glistening crystal tassels Beckoning up and down.

By filmy touch jade veils to gray—  
A gray of lustrous sheen  
Such as old silver wears  
Spangled with leaden green.

The sea walks on in calm or storm  
Wearing its fashioned gown,  
Woven by clouds and sun-dust mist—  
The sea walks up and down.

Gertrude S. McCalmont.

### A Rock Garden in the Sun

It was not until we had parted company that I began to wonder just why the rock garden had meant so much to me. If it had been my own rock garden, something I had labored over in the heat of the day, a little place that I had tended with much thought and patience, I could more easily have understood its eloquent appeal, for one's own little plants are cared for leaf by leaf, and every blossom is a miracle, but this particular garden and I were by no means intimate. Somebody said, "If you go down that path you will see the rock plants with the sun shining upon them." So we obediently went down the little path and we saw the plants with the light shrouded around like golden rain sprayed in abundance between the spring foliage. And the color was peacefully satisfying, backed by its own green and the grey rock.

One is never tempted to pick the flowers of rock plants. Why? They are so small, you say, and their stalks, for the most part, so ridiculously short. But is this the true reason? There was a harsh construction erected over a river: ugly and disfiguring it was, and unbelieved for a while. And a bit of green moss—very green—crept out from the bank and touched the great harsh thing, and looked upon it in friendly fashion: then, as the years went by, it spread itself about the hard stone-work, and draped its brilliance around the archway, and the ugly thing became beautiful.

We bought ferns and planted them in good soil, and watered them with great care, but the exquisite fronds that buried their wild roots in the rough country wall were more splendidly abundant—maybe simply because they loved the seeming relentlessness of the stones that they had beautified, and flourished because of their love. When I look back at the rock garden I see cushions of gentle tones placed tenderly to soften the hard corners of the world; I see the frailest of tiny thoughts gripping the stern powers of the ages and making them smile again; and I cease to wonder at the appeal of the little place, for the stony desert most surely is rejoicing just there, abundantly rejoicing, and blossoming as the rose.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924

## EDITORIALS

THIRTY-SIX states must ratify the proposed amendment giving Congress authority to regulate conditions of employment for children under eighteen years of age, in order to make it operative. Two states only have acted: Arkansas has ratified the amendment; Georgia rejected it. Nominally, Georgia stands on the ancient southern doctrine of states' rights, declaring that she can protect her children without aid from the federal Government. To what extent she is protecting them is shown by the fact that more than 10 per cent of the children in that State between ten and fifteen years of age are shown by statistics to be employed in gainful operations.

### The Child Labor Amendment

The necessity for this amendment is not out of that exaggerated idea of local self-interest which made national instead of state prohibition necessary. In theory, state prohibition, resting as it did upon the strength of the local sentiment in favor of that policy, was admirable. In practice, it failed to work out, because too many states refused utterly to recognize the rights of their neighbors. Dry Iowa found it practically impossible to cope with the activities of Illinois brewers and distillers, who persisted in shipping their products lawlessly into the territory of their neighbor.

In the same way the industries of a state which, through motives of humanity and farseeing regard for the quality of its adult citizenship, keeps its children in school instead of employing them in its mills and workshops, will suffer from the unfair competition of states which permit the exploitation of children for the profit of individuals. It becomes necessary, therefore, to enforce like conditions of employment upon all communities in the United States. We have no desire to impute unworthy motives to the Georgia Legislature, but there will be a general suspicion that not local pride in the ability of the State to care for its children without federal interference had so much to do with its action as did the fact that the use of child labor in Georgia, and its prohibition in Massachusetts, had the tendency to develop the cotton mill industry in the former State at the expense of the latter.

It is not going to be easy to secure the adherence of the necessary thirty-six states to the proposed amendment. The south is keen to develop its cotton industry, and properly so. Insistence that there shall be no federal interference with conditions of labor within the southern states fits in well with the traditional states' rights policy of that section. It is notable that in Congress the opposition to the submission of the amendment came very largely from the south. Senator Wadsworth of New York stands in an unworthy eminence as the foremost representative of a northern state defending the employment of children of tender years. He does not, however, represent the sentiment of his State, and there need be no apprehension that New York will fail to ratify the amendment.

So far as can be judged by the vote in Congress, the southern states, with the exception of Texas, may be looked upon as hostile. The Texas senators approved the amendment, but the representatives opposed it. Ten states were divided, either by the division of the vote in the Senate or by a hostile vote in the House. These were Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Utah, New Hampshire, Virginia, and New York. While classed as doubtful because of the action of their congressional representatives, many of these states are on record already for the radical regulation of child labor, and can be relied upon to support the amendment.

Nothing but painstaking education and determined agitation within the section in which the fate of the amendment is in jeopardy can secure its passage. It is fortunate that there is a strong, well-conducted organization to which this work may be safely committed. We are confident that the press of the Nation will give to this organization and to the work it has undertaken the heartiest support. The struggle is not likely to be concluded in less than two years, as there are many state legislatures which do not meet until next January, and some not until even later. The greatest encouragement which can be derived from the situation is the historic fact that no great moral issue has ever yet been submitted to the people of the United States in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment without receiving their ultimate approval and without being finally enacted into law.

CANADIAN delegates at the London meeting of the Empire Congress of Chambers of Commerce took a commendable stand on the question of imperial tariff preference. With Canada dissenting, the congress passed this resolution:

### Canadian Stand on Tariff Preference

This congress records with regret the decision of the British House of Commons not to ratify the preferential trade resolution passed by the Imperial Conference.

The president of the Montreal Board of Trade, H. B. MacKenzie, in discussing the resolution, said that while Canada was most anxious to develop inter-imperial trade, Canadians did not wish to offer any criticism of decisions reached by the people and Parliament of Great Britain regarding tariff questions affecting their own interests.

It is particularly creditable to the spokesmen of Canadian commercial interests to express this view. Any special Canadian interest in urging upon Great Britain the preferential tariff policy would probably be found among members of Canadian boards of trade and chambers of commerce. In general, the Canadian people are averse to any exercise of political pressure upon Great Britain to move in the direction of tariff protectionism. Active

Canadian business men have exceptional opportunities to gauge the general sentiment of the country on similar issues. On tours such as the Montreal Board of Trade took through the Canadian west last year, there is a very helpful exchange of opinions, resulting in closer understanding between the east and west. This broader point of view, above sectionalism, actuated the Canadians at the Empire congress.

In declining to ratify the preferential trade resolution, the British House of Commons reflected the will of the British electorate as recorded in the last general election. At the time of the Imperial Conference, immediately preceding the last British election campaign, Premier MacKenzie King, speaking for Canada, took particular care to make it plain that the Canadian people had no desire to urge any particular tariff policy upon the British people. Canada took the lead more than twenty years ago in giving preferential tariff rates on imports from Great Britain. But the Canadian policy of preference is inspired rather by the desire of the Canadian people to move toward freer trade than by any scheme to bring the British Isles into a form of imperial zollverein.

NEXT to the application of the experts' plan for the payment of reparations, the biggest issue for the year in Europe is the entry of Germany in the League of Nations. The British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, has specifically declared that Germany must be admitted at this year's session of the Assembly, where he proposes to appear in person with the French Premier, Edouard Herriot, so as to show the world that the League amounts to something and that it has powerful friends. M. Herriot has been less categorical, but he has repeatedly committed himself to the policy of the League solving the problems that cannot be cleared up in any other way, and he has announced that he intends to join Mr. MacDonald at Geneva—a very important advance over what his predecessor was prepared to do.

Will Germany Enter the League?

But will Germany herself make the application to become a member and recognize all the obligations which such a step involves? In Germany, as well as in the United States, the League has both adherents and opponents. Those who favor the League are the Liberals, the progressive middle classes. The opponents are, on the one hand, the Nationalists, who say that to join the League would be to sign the Treaty of Versailles over again, and, on the other, the radical Labor elements, the Communists, who deride the League as an instrument of the capitalists in every country. Curiously enough, both these extremes of public opinion agree that, as a condition of a possible entry by Germany, the Soviet Government of Russia should be admitted at the same time. Certainly with both Germany and Russia as members, having seats in the Council, the League would be in a better position to make completely fair decisions on certain subjects than it has been in the past.

At the recent session of the Council at Geneva the correspondent of the German moderate Socialist Vorwärts interviewed Hjalmar Branting, the delegate of the "Neutral Bloc," on the subject of Germany's entry. He was told the time for an application was favorable, and that "Germany had better be careful and not gamble away its last great opportunity." The Swedish Socialist ex-Premier also said that the personality of Germany's representative would make the greatest difference. He ought to be a democrat.

Another delegate of the smaller states, Dr. Eduard Benes, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, who presided, was interviewed by Georges Popoff, a Russian, who now writes for several European papers. To him Dr. Benes said in Russian (he speaks six languages, Czech, German, French, English, Polish, and Russian) that for the moment he saw no signs of objections to Germany's admission with a place on the Council, and that the League's attempt to supervise the military situation in Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary was a preparation for a similar role in Germany. Security for France, he said, could best be assured through the League. He did not think the German Government would be well inspired in demanding admission of Russia at the same time, as the positions of the two countries were quite different.

The Germans themselves know very well that if the League's authority is to be increased, as now seems likely, they will gain immensely by being represented as members. "By a refusal to join," said Dr. Benes, "Germany would invite the ill-will which is the portion of the disturber of the peace." The terms of the Treaty would be enforced just as relentlessly, if not even more so.

MANY American missionaries have labored for the past half-century in the Near East. Probably none of these deserves a higher place on the roll of honor than Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, the founder and for more than fifty years the guiding spirit of Constantinople College for Girls. Dr. Patrick retired recently as president of this college, and her return, to her home in the United States was a veritable triumph, the alumnae of the various countries in the Balkan region through which she passed vying with each other to express their deep gratitude and appreciation for what she has done for the womanhood of the Near East.

Woman has gone far in the Balkans in the past fifty years. She has been taking the place in her own part of the world which her sisters have attained in America and in western Europe. When Miss Patrick arrived in Constantinople, eager to arouse the women of the backward countries to a realization of their mental and spiritual capacity, that they might make their intelligent influence felt upon their respective homes and countries, the task seemed well-nigh hopeless. She appeared to be confronted with an impenetrable barrier of prejudice on the part of man and of hopeless resignation on the part

of woman. Yet, in a comparatively short time, her faith pierced the barrier and banished the hopeless resignation. In Turkey, perhaps, the results of her work have been the most conspicuous. It is necessary to cite only Valide Hanum, who was one of her students and who recently occupied the post of Minister of Education at Angora, to show the large part which the American missionary has played in the life of Turkish women.

Dr. Patrick has worked with equal effectiveness, although perhaps not with equal conspicuousness, among the women of Greece, of Armenia, and of Bulgaria, and her influence has spread into Rumania and Serbia. In fact, she has succeeded in placing the women of the Near East fairly abreast with the spirit and the activities of the women of the West.

INTERNATIONAL sport has certainly established its hold on the thought of mankind. Never before has there been such a variety of sporting contests as is announced for this year. Not only are there the usual championships in golf and tennis, there are also the Olympic Games at Paris, while an international round-the-world-by-airplane rivalry is under way, and the first international rodeo, with contestants from Australia, as well as Canada and America, has just been held in London. It is clear that the war, for all its bitterness, has done nothing to prevent international intercourse on the playing fields. Indeed, its effect has been to extend the area in which sport holds sway. Many nations which before the war knew little about it are now its enthusiastic devotees, and there is no doubt that the number of international contests of every kind will steadily grow.

There was a time when international sport seemed likely to exacerbate, rather than to improve, international relations. Every nation tended to have different rules and standards of sportsmanship, and when these came into conflict feelings ran high. People who can remember the irritation aroused over some of the earlier America Cup yacht races or the first meetings of the Olympic Games will recollect that they almost amounted to international "incidents," in the excitement they caused in public opinion at the time. But this phase seems definitely to have passed. The rules of the more important sports are now settled by international agreement and the standards of sportsmanship have become more generally understood and obeyed.

Most people would now agree that these international gatherings do a great deal of good. On the one hand, they tend to break down that national exclusiveness and ignorance which is one of the great causes of war. Peoples come to learn that other nations are not barbarians, or uncivilized, or inferiors, but very normal human beings, quite as likely to excel in sport as themselves. The appreciation by the public in Berlin and Paris of French and German athletic victories was one of the first signs of a relaxation of the war tension between the two countries.

On the other hand, they tend to spread the idea of sport and to heighten the standards of sportsmanship all over the world. It is often difficult for those who live in the English-speaking world, where love of sport has been almost universal for generations, to realize what the absence of sport means to countries where it has not made headway. In those countries there is no field of normal activity for absorbing the energies of the young or for giving recreation to those who are more mature.

Sport, of course, can be overdone. The greatest menace to its usefulness is the spirit which sees victory as its only end. The self-assertion which this point of view involves is the ruin both of true sport and of those who succumb to it. The chivalrous ideal of the true sportsman is to try his best to win, but to rejoice that the best man or the best side should carry off the prize. When that sense prevails, sport, in its proper place in life, can do nothing but good. International sport has a great future before it. It will promote the unity and brotherhood of man just in proportion as those who enter its competitions are inflexibly faithful to the best traditions of good sportsmanship.

## Editorial Notes

THAT the radio has become an essential adjunct of the air mail service in the United States constitutes but an expected step in the direction of making this latter arm of present-day progress more reliable than ever before. Recent information is to the effect, indeed, that, with the establishment of the transcontinental air mail route, radio is passing from the experimental stage to the practical stage as a factor of first importance, the aviators being thereby kept in constant touch with weather conditions, etc. It is probably only a matter of a comparatively short time before ordinary storms and fogs will be looked upon as little more than incidents in a day's work, because methods will be thought out which will largely obviate their danger. Until this is the case, however, and in the formulating of such methods, the establishment of a system of definite warnings is fully half the battle.

IF THE International Advertising Convention, which is being held at Wembley this week, in any way lives up to its expectation of arriving at a common international understanding on advertising ideals and practices, with a view to putting a stop to fraudulent advertising throughout the world, it will have accomplished a wonderful work. It is evident that the delegates planning to attend it are hoping that the meeting will be worth their while, for many of them have traveled thousands of miles to be present. That advertising fills a legitimate field of usefulness is indisputable, and every effort put forth to purge it of its undesirable characteristics is entitled to the greatest encouragement.

## The Legionaries in the Balkans

By SVETOZAR TONJOROFF

BUCHAREST, June 23.—A colony of ancient Rome in the Balkans—such is the Kingdom of Rumania, and such is Bucharest, its capital. For when imperial Rome sent out her legions to the region north of the Danube to repel the attacks of the savage tribes who were sweeping upon her frontiers, she planted them amid a sea of non-Romans.

In the succession of the centuries that sea of non-Romans became a Slavic sea. During the twenty centuries that have intervened, the handful of Dacian colonists—similar in some respects to the Russian Cossacks whom the tsars similarly employed—have guarded the border. But in their turn they have suffered an invasion that has made a mixed race of them. The mixture is plainly perceptible to even the casual observer of the merest externals and observable by the hasty traveler through the Rumanian mass.

In no phase of Rumanian nationality does this mixed parentage appear so perceptibly as in the Rumanian language. There are at least three separate and distinct nationalities merged in the Rumanian tongue, lineal descendant though it is of the tongue which Seneca spoke. These three languages are the Bulgarian (Slavic), Greek and Latin. The efforts of the Rumanians to merge the two non-Latin languages into a Latin whole have produced curious results.

In the Bulgarian language the word for tailor is "croiatch" (from "croia," "to cut"). Over many a shop in Bucharest occurs, after the name, the legend "croitor." This made-up word illustrates vividly the manner of the upbuilding of the Rumanian language out of non-related elements. "Tor," of course, is the Latin termination which indicates agency, as in "Monitor," for instance. The process of Latinization, in many instances, is to take a Bulgarian, or a Greek, or even a Turkish word, and supply it with a Latin termination. That makes it amenable to the rules of Latin grammar. Over a Bucharest haberdashery occurs the word "ciorapi," which means socks. That is a word taken bodily from the tongue of the former masters of the Rumanian people, the Turks. Its place in the Rumanian language is firmly fixed, although an effort is being made to cancel such hybrids.

As to the Slavic equivalent for "yes," instead of adopting the "si" almost universally employed in the Latin languages, the Rumanians have grafted into their language the Slavic "da."

The element which has most powerfully influenced the Rumanians culturally—and I was going to add economically—during recent centuries is the Byzantine element which migrated or fled from Constantinople at its decline and fall, and settled in Rumania to have and to hold it. The descendants of these Byzantine immigrants constitute the backbone of the present Rumanian aristocracy. The resort for ice-cream and sweets called the "Capsa" on the Calea Victoria, in Bucharest, is regarded as the center of this element in society and its economics. "We will break the rule of the 'Capsa,'" is the cry of the fused National-Peasant Party.

It was this Byzantine element, as the fountain-head of culture—as well as landownship—in Rumania (at that time known as Moldavia and Wallachia) that introduced the Greek alphabet as the medium of Rumanian writing four or five centuries ago.

The restoration of the Latin alphabet, as a step in the process of making the "Romanul" a Roman again, is another of the significant afterthoughts in the making of the new Rumania. With all the oddities so diverting to the student of Ovid, Caesar and Virgil, the Latin as spoken and written in Rumania is slowly coming into its own again, both grammatically and politically.

Waiting for a crowded train to pull out of Bucharest the other day, I became interested in the conversation going on between a masculine-looking young military officer on the platform and a young woman leaning out of a window in the car.

Owing to the clash between Soviet Russia and Rumania over Bessarabia recently, I was interested to observe that the language they were using without restraint was not Rumanian, but Russian, and good Russian. The mystery was explained to me later when the young woman, a fellow-passenger, told me in her own language that the officer was a Bessarabian.

The degree in which the Russians of Bessarabia are adopting the Rumanian language—and in the Balkans the sign-manual of nationality is language—was impressed upon me before the train pulled out. A fellow officer, in Rumanian uniform, of course, addressed the leave-taker in what appeared to be pure Rumanian. And the young Bessarabian responded readily in that tongue.

I was later informed that the second officer was also a Bessarabian, speaking Russian from choice but bilingual in practice. Other non-Latin nationalities, like the Bulgarians, the Magyars and the Saxons, are acquiring proficiency in Rumanian speech.

Even the gypsies, that mysterious race, kin to all races and merged with none in the Balkans, speak the Rumanian language almost exclusively. In Bucharest, as in all Rumanian cities, I understand many of them speak the Rumanian language alone, having lost the race-memory of their Romany speech.

One unmistakably Latin speech, however, is spoken quite generally in Bucharest. That is the French language. A story is told of Alexander Marghiloman, the old conservative leader, which illustrates the common use of the French language, not only in the "salons," but also in the streets of Bucharest.

Domnul (Mister) Marghiloman was walking along the Calea Victoria, the Fifth Avenue of Bucharest, when his ears were assailed with such frequent French phrases that he stopped, clapped his palms to his ears, and exclaimed in disgust: "This is a French city. I prefer to live in Rumania. I shall have to move to some provincial town."

Domnul Marghiloman, by the way, is an excellent and impressive representative—one might call him a survival—of the old Rumanian aristocracy.

He carries out the old tradition of the Rumanian and also the Russian aristocracy by holding himself, in his long office hours, available to every man on his curtailed but still large estate. Marghiloman has a private armed guard posted at the door of his business apartments, reached through the basement of his great house in Bucharest, where I met him. But the armed guard is instructed to permit free entry to the least of the white-shirted peasants wishing to see him.

"Yes, I see anybody who wishes to speak to me and has any legitimate reason to be admitted to my office," he said to me. Pulling himself up to his full, straight height, this chief of a Conservative Party who no longer exists added:

"It is the duty of every Rumanian landowner, as I conceive it, to study his people, to relieve their distress, to know what they think and how they feel."

But, then, that is what the great landowners of Russia used to say. But when the "deluge" swept upon them they discovered that they did not have any knowledge of how the Russian mujik thought and felt.